

Wednesday October 4 1977

60,125

one fifteen pence

THE TIMES

The Euro-Arab dialogue:
October Europa

Decisive party backing for Chancellor's strategy

The Labour Party conference yesterday gave the Government the decisive support it sought for its economic strategy. After a vehement defence of the past by Mr Healey, the Chancellor, and

the promise of two packages of economic concessions to come, the delegates, led by the block-voting trade unions, gave the Government victory on every essential point.

Two concessionary packages are promised

By David Wood,
Editor.

more politicians and men of the Labour Party confided early yesterday afternoon in opening of their annual conference with the rank and file that this year's party conference was already virtually over and that all the rocks and all party managers are heirs ad been avoided by skilful gation.

full week's agenda still timed, but with luck the conference would now turn into a rally appropriate for the road to a general election year.

here is a lot of experience and that assessment. Yesterday the Government had to one or two motions crucial Mr Callaghan, the Cabinet Parliamentary Labour Party, trade union movement and the electoral wellbeing of the constituency Labouries. The motions had to do the economy: ministerial of the abundant blessings to come, and rank-and-tall of socialism abandoned in public expenditure, a palpable fall in people's standard of living and the inately high level of unemployment.

led by the trade unionists, the Government hands down on every point. The Chancellor the Exchequer and Mrs Barbara Castle, the seniorister whom Mr Callaghan arded when he became Minister, both played a part in the platform. Mr Hugh Scanlon, of the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers, an almost heroic contri-

r Healey, who because he is a member of the national executive committee was denied a place on the platform, went happily to the delegates' sum to make his short speech defending vehemently Government's submission in past year to the economic terms of the International Monetary Fund.

to hold down incomes to acceptable level be promised, there could be what he reflected. More than that: reifications, one this autumn in the Finance Bill next year. The people's sacrifice standard of living would be rewarded. Next year a need be met in the land of Nod: the Prime Minister's promised land would be reached.

objective was to help to something called complete resolution 25 on economic strategy. It expressed the de support for the measures by the Government to come the country's financial is, and it went without saying in the half, although Mr Healey said it, that the crises



The Chancellor vehemently defending his strategy from the conference rostrum.

were inherited from the 1970-74 Conservative government.

The resolution went on to recognize, however, that the Government's economic strategy had not been fully understood or accepted by most of the British people. It then urged immediate action on the totally unacceptable high level of unemployment, greater financial help to local authorities to restore cuts in public expenditure and strict control of prices at all levels.

Composite resolution 26 was altogether different. Mr Healey, and all the party managers who sat on the platform above him, wanted it remitted to the national executive committee.

No wonder. Composite 26 spoke of a totally unacceptable record level of unemployment, a reduction in real wages of 12 per cent since January 1973, cuts in public spending that had seriously damaged working-class interests, by no means least the loss of housing grants. Brief and brave as ever, Mr Healey faced the thin band of constituency critics who want an immediate return to full-blooded socialism, with all the reflection (or reflutation) that would require. He stood his ground. Free negotiation for wages without responsibility would ruin the hope of socialism. He wanted to ensure 10 more years of Labour and socialist government. This was no time to throw away the rewards of the sacrifices workers had made.

As Mr Healey saw it, the battle of inflation had been already won if only the socialists would be patient. Some excited observers thought Mr Healey had virtually

committed the Government to a general election next year, but he later amicably qualified that impression. "I ran out of spirit," he said, "and should have said a general election in the coming year, not the coming year." But for all sensible politicians, the Chancellor had it right the first time.

Mr Scanlon deserves a life

peacock for the generosity of his support for Mr Healey.

"One of our problems is that people talk about the world not as it is, but as they want it to be," he said. Such are party conferences.

Mrs Castle had a different, but no less difficult role. She had to help to carry composite 25 and kill composite 26, but by going along with the conference. An innocent would have thought at some points that she was Mr Healey's worst enemy. She was not. She went with the current against which Mr Healey had been obliged to swim, and the conference decisions were precisely as the platform had intended.

At the end of the day one or two things were certain. Mr Healey will bring in tax concessions, still undecided, in the autumn, and further concessions next spring, although he dismisses the suggestion that any Labour government would dream of introducing a Conservative-type pre-election budget.

The Treasury appears to want cuts in indirect taxation because of the predictable rise in the retail prices index next spring, but the political argument seems to be swinging towards cuts in direct taxation. Mr Healey almost said so openly.

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Cuts in taxes, he said, are much better for the cost of living than irresponsibly high increases in more wages.

Labour's "dilemma": The significance of the pact with the Liberals in the backbone to resist left-wing policies was made glaringly clear yesterday when Mr Wedgwood Benn, Secretary of State for Energy, wound up after a debate on unemployment and industrial democracy (our Parliamentary Correspondent writes).

The dilemma, he said, was that if any Labour Chancellor ever chose to "reflate" to bring down unemployment and the balance of payments went into deficit, investors would lose confidence and the country's financial security would be in peril.

If, on the other hand, the Chancellor held down public spending to create financial security and production fell, there would be a loss of jobs, investment would cease and unemployment would rise even higher.

That dilemma, Mr Benn said, would never be resolved in a society where the main decisions were shaped by market forces, the monopoly of the banks and big business monopolies.

But he concluded, there was no need for the people of Britain to live forever without hope of escape from either unemployment or inflation. To implement the policies needed for this structural change, he added, the Government must get it across that what was needed was an overall majority in Parliament.

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he intends to take to reduce unemployment, which they regard as having higher priority than wage restraint.

In talks with the Chancellor next week the TUC economic committee is expected to seek increases in public spending and tax cuts, and the Government will be asked to bring in capital spending projects that would assist the construction, steelmaking and heavy engineering industries. Steelworkers' leaders are also insisting that imports, now running at 4.7 million tonnes a year, should be curtailed.

The basis of the TUC's proposal is to be found in the General and Municipal Workers' motion, adopted by the conference, more radical measures to use the full resources of the National Enterprise Board, subsidies for unemployed young people up to the age of 25, and "substantial restoration" of the public sector capital programme, particularly construction.

But in return the Chancellor cannot look too confidently to the unions to abide by his limit of 10 per cent on earnings increases.

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Business features: George Copeman on profits sharing by workers in West Germany; and how firms

get the labour relations they deserve

Business Diary: The Englishman, who is giving away an American firm to its British employees

More than tax cuts needed, unions say

By Paul Roudedge

our Editor

he Government is to come under pressure from the unions expand public expenditure still, as cut taxes in its long-term package of economic measures. The TUC economic committee will next week draw up a spring list of demands to put Mr Healey, based on increased state spending to provide union reaction to the Chancellor's speech yesterday sympathetic but reserved. Leaders were disappointed that he did not spell more clearly the measures

ment than simply putting money into people's pockets", he added.

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Benn attack on 'powers of patronage'

An attack on the patronage powers of prime ministers was made by Mr Wedgwood Benn, Secretary of State for Energy, when he addressed prospective parliamentary Labour candidates in Brighton. He said that it took 40 million people to elect 365 members of the Commons, yet the last seven prime ministers had appointed 750 peers, each with a vote in Parliament. Page 4

Some exciting stories spread more eas of France

By Ian Murray

s, Oct 3

abies has been confirmed

further 38 departments of state. Seventy-seven departments out of the 95 in the country are now affected.

Government's Journal

cial, listing the new departments involved, repeats that the

requires all dogs and cats

these areas to be on a lead

and wear a muzzle. Poodles

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livestock should be kept

stable

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Morelle region on May 26.

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a year.

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the decision is that lifts and escalators

ower blocks, public build

and factories will gradu

out of service for lack

attention.

UN man for Rhodesia

General Prem Chand, who commanded the United Nations forces in the Congo in 1962 and Cyprus in 1970, will be appointed this week as the United Nations representative in the Rhodesia settlement negotiations. General Chand, who is 61, is a retired Indian officer. He will work closely with Britain's special representative, Field Marshal Lord Carver.

Israeli warning to US

Israeli Government sources say there will be no new Geneva peace conference unless what they see as an American shift towards the Palestinians is reversed. Israel is pinning its hopes on a meeting tomorrow between Mr Dayan and President Carter.

Dayan and President Carter Page 6

Helsinki review

The follow-up conference to Helsinki in Belgrade today to review the implementation of the accords signed two years ago. The Russians have been worried that the West will try to put them on trial for violations of human rights. The Western nations, however, used to be sceptics. Smaller states seek influence. East-West relations Page 7

Heavy bout of selling hits the dollar

By Caroline Atkinson

In another day of hectic dealing on the foreign exchanges the dollar fell sharply against all major currencies. It closed at a four-year low against the Japanese yen of 260.60, down 3 yen from the close on Friday. The Japanese currency is now about 12.5 per cent higher against the dollar than it was at the beginning of the year.

Although the yen was the main beneficiary of the flight out of dollars, the Deutsche mark, Swiss franc, sterling and other currencies all gained.

At one point the dollar dropped to DM2.286, but after some support from the German central bank recovered to close at DM2.2905. This still represents a fall of over one pfennig from the pre-weekend level of DM2.308.

The pound rose steadily throughout the day against the dollar. Its closing rate of \$1.7559 was the highest since August last year. But the Bank of England held the pound's effective rate, measured against a basket of currencies, steady at 62.3.

In so doing the Bank was thought to have bought as much as \$250m for the reserves. This will not show up in the September total for the United Kingdom official reserves, due to be published this afternoon and expected to be extremely high.

The dollar's plunge yesterday was a result of widespread selling in most financial centres for both commercial and speculative purposes. It was a continuation of the slide begun last week by the American Treasury Secretary's

HOME NEWS

Mr Packer accuses the Australian cricket board of power hunger

By John Hennessy
Sports Editor

Mr Kerry Packer, the cricket promoter, described the Australian Cricket Board of Control (ACB), as "self-centred and only interested in perpetuating their power", when he gave evidence in the High Court yesterday. "Anything that puts a threat into that area is something they will fight against like Kilkeenny cats", he said.

Mr Packer appeared throughout the six days of action brought by himself and three of his players against the cricket authorities. He was still being cross-examined when the hearing was adjourned until today.

Much of the evidence turned on the question of exclusivity of television coverage in Australia and the purpose of a meeting he had had with the International Cricket Conference (ICC) at Lord's in June, a meeting described by Mr Packer as a "charade".

Mr Michael Kempster, QC, leading for the defendants, the ICC and the Test and County Board (TCCB), suggested that the meeting had been dependent, so far as Mr Packer was concerned, on his securing exclusive television rights. Mr Packer replied: "I suggest to you that is a dishonest way of putting it."

Mr Packer maintained that he had made all the sacrifices. When he had yielded the point at the start of the meeting that the control of his matches should rest with the ACB, it had come as a great shock to the meeting. They had not wanted a compromise "in any way, shape or form" and had scrambled around for an excuse

to terminate the meeting, he said.

Answering questions from Mr Justice Slade, Mr Packer said the forthcoming series would cost about \$A4m (£2.4m) in the coming Australian summer, a little less the next year, and a little more the year after that because of inflation. The total for the three years would be about \$A12m (£7.2m). If the series did not go ahead his "good will, prestige and belief" would be destroyed". He would face a loss of about \$A8m (£4.8m).

Discussing a meeting with the ACB television negotiating committee in Australia, Mr Packer said he did not believe that the committee had been morally bound by an undertaking with the Australian Broadcasting Commission, the non-commercial channel, since the deal had not been ratified by the ACB.

He did agree to having said: "There's a little bit of a whine in all of us. Do you mean the money has no appeal?"

The televising of the series would be accompanied by several progressive changes, he said. There would be eight cameras instead of the usual five, giving a view over the bowler's head at both ends. Small radio microphones would be used to pick up sounds other than those of bat and ball.

"Heavy breathing?", Mr Kempster asked. "Even heavy grunting", Mr Packer replied.

He said English cricket would benefit if Test players took part in his series and then reclaimed their place in the England team. Lesser players would be lucky to have had the experience of touring Pakistan and New Zealand this (English) winter.

Thousands of donors are urgently needed at the transfusion centres

Patients' gratitude never reaches those who give blood

By Derek Barnett

"Dear blood donor—I wish I knew your name to thank you more. I wish I could see you, so for now I say goodbye. Thank you ever so much."

That letter was written from a hospital bed by a young boy called David, who had been given six blood transfusions to help him to recover after burns. It is one of many such letters sent each year in gratitude to those who give blood to aid the sick and injured in hospitals throughout Britain.

But the names of donors are never known to the patient, so they never receive those expressions of appreciation which go instead to the blood transfusion centres, or the "blood banks" responsible for supplying the hospitals in their areas.

But that does not take away the sense of satisfaction in helping someone in need, and it is that satisfaction more than anything else that moves 1,500,000 people to become donors and to attend donor sessions about twice a year.

Unfortunately, that figure is not enough. Only one out of every 20 people medically able to give blood actually does so. Thousands of new donors are urgently needed.

Dr Tom Davies is deputy director of the North London Blood Transfusion Centre, at Edgware, which supplies more than 100 hospitals serving

3,500,000 people, mostly in the north of Greater London, Hertfordshire and Bedfordshire. "There are some 140,000 donors in our region but we need another 10,000", he says.

He makes it clear that "nobody is going to die for want of blood, but we are always short of donors". He explains that the difficulty is in making up the 2,000 donors lost each month because of people leaving the area, becoming ill or, perhaps, reaching the age of 65, after which they are not permitted to give blood.

Others may become medically ineligible to give because of contracting ailments, such as jaundice or undulant fever, and women expecting or nursing children normally cease giving blood for a while.

In addition, nearly 50 per cent of that region's donors give their blood at work, and if a man or woman moves to a job outside the area that means another loss. As Dr Davies puts it: "We have to work hard to make up these losses so as to meet the hospitals' blood requirements".

Sudden emergencies such as train crashes or other disaster present a difficulty. "You can always get donors then," the doctor says. "The response is tremendous."

There is always a supply of blood at the centre and at local hospitals, tested and ready, too.

If necessary, other centres in Britain can be asked for assistance. If a patient needs a particular group of blood in large quantities, there are "emergency" donors in some companies.

I asked Mr Leslie Pigden, regional donor organizer, how the centre tackled the job of attracting new donors. Sometimes posters were used, but some shops or supermarkets would not allow them because they might "distract customers from the commodities on offer".

They also came up against the argument: "If I display your posters, how can I refuse everyone else's?"

The response from donors attending the regular sessions at any given time varies, too. Holidays and good weather, not unnaturally, keep some away. "We weekends are the days", Mr Pigden said, with an enthusiastic smile, and the stronger the community feeling in an area the more donors they get.

Most people tend to think of donations being used to restore sudden, severe blood loss in accident victims or patients undergoing major surgery, or, perhaps, to give exchange transfusions to rhesus babies suffering from destruction of their red cells, which make up one of the various components of blood in the body.

Blood is used for many other purposes which have been facilitated in recent years by an improvement in the process of separating those components, thus greatly increasing the value of a donation.

For example, the red cells, which carry oxygen from the lungs all over the body, can be "concentrated" by removing some of the liquid plasma, thus saving valuable components which are vital to health. Fibrogen, yet another clotting element, can be prepared from plasma. Among its uses is as an adhesive to keep skin grafts in position until the tissues knit.

Three weeks after a donation "whole" blood, containing all its components, becomes unsuitable for transfusion. But the plasma is dried for storage and can quickly be reconstituted when it is needed. It is widely used for burns, surgical shock and injuries.

It is also used to restore the volume of fluid in circulation to sustain life until a patient can be moved from a remote area to a hospital with full transfusion facilities, or until blood of the right group is available.

A person can become a blood donor at the age of 18. Each donation is of about three quarts of blood. The procedure takes about half an hour and is painless. The donor is able to return home or go back to work after a short rest.

Donors are awarded a bronze badge for 10 donations, a silver one for 25 and a gold badge for 50.

Booby-trap bomb injures two soldiers

From Christopher Walker
Belfast

Two British soldiers were injured yesterday when a booby-trap bomb exploded without warning in a small village two miles from Crossmaglen, south Armagh.

The Provisional IRA claimed responsibility for the blast which shattered windows over a wide area, and was believed to have been caused by a improvised land-mine. The condition of the two soldiers was later described as comfortable.

Bombers jailed: Four members of a gang who staged an attack on Ballymena with 17 bombs were jailed for life yesterday with a recommendation that they serve not less than 15 years (the Press Association reports). Two of them were women.

Altogether six men and two women were convicted at Belfast City Commission of naked part in the raids in which boutique assistant was killed.

Seven of the eight were convicted of the murder of M Anne Dunlop, aged 27. Charred body was found in the wreckage of the boutique where she worked after October's Provisional IRA bomb attack on the town.

Those who received life sentences were: Ann Battie, aged 22, of Moss Road, Belfast; Marian O'Neill, aged 22, of Beechwood Drive, Belfast; Thomas McIlveen, aged 19, of Tamlaoghaire Road, Belfast; and Sean McPeak, aged 18, of Ballymena, Belfast.

Three who were given indefinite detention on the murder charge and sentenced to remain in Aranway Road Inquiry in London yesterday, and should from the audience.

He had tried to read a statement demanding the removal of Mr Ralph Ralph from his position as inspector at the inquiry, maintaining that he was not impartial.

As the inquiry opened, a birthday cake with 12 candles was presented to Mr Ralph by Mrs Sally Vernon of Haringey Friends of the Earth, to celebrate the second anniversary of the inquiry. She said that the candles, which Ralph blew out, coincided with the number of inquiries in which Mr Ralph had found in favour of the Department of the Environment.

Mr Tyme immediately demanded the right to discuss procedure, but Mr Ralph said that he had discussed it "ad nauseam" over the past 22 previous sessions, and would not discuss it further.

Amid shouts of "Tyme out" and "Let him be heard", Mr Ralph asked Mr Tyme to return to his seat, and when he refused called the stewards and finally the police.

After he had been escorted from the hall, Mr Tyme said that he wanted to tell the inquiry that aspects of it at present convened denied justice "on two fundamental counts".

The first was that no man should be judge in his own case. "Mr Ralph cannot deny the fact that he is cocooned within this particular technology and associated wholly with it."

"The other killer of justice is not to let the other side be heard. The objectives have inadequate information to present their case."

He wanted the inspector to stand down, and Mr Rodgers, Secretary of State for Transport, to convene a transport and planning inquiry.

The inquiry was adjourned.

New York, Oct 3.—The Ancient Order of Hibernians, the largest Irish-American organization, suspended from membership Governor Hugh Carey, of New York, charging him with aiding the British in Northern Ireland. He has been given 90 days to reply.

Earlier this year in Dublin, Mr Carey called the IRA killers and Marxists.—AP.

The shadow of St. Patrick's Day falls over Northern Ireland, as the name of Paisley becomes a place of pilgrimage for the disabled, the infirm and the elderly.

Thousands of buildings in Londonderry and Derry have been converted into temporary hospitals, including schools, for the disabled.

Thousands of people are being treated in these facilities, many of whom are disabled.

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HOME NEWS

High hopes of British beet sugar record

By Our Agriculture Correspondent

An estimate of high sugar content for the British beet crop gave further cause yesterday to believe that Britain may achieve record output this year after two seasons of extremely low yields.

The British Sugar Corporation said in its announcement on crop sampling that sugar content was expected to be 16.35 per cent.

Mr Peter Dyke, director of agricultural services, said:

"While sugar growth is an unknown factor, the potential is high because plant population is near the optimum and the crop is unusually free of pests and disease and top growth is green and healthy."

Application of the root content estimate to the detailed estimates for average root weight a hectare in the survey published in *The Times* last week, put national white sugar output at 1,156,000 tonnes.

If the survey results are weighted so as not to give undue prominence to high expectations from the fringe of the growing area, the result is 1,106,000 tonnes.

There is little doubt that root weight will be high after a season that has favoured vigorous growth of all crops like beet and potatoes of which the commercial parts are underground. The final outcome depends on the amount of sugar in the roots. The record of 1,086,000 tonnes was reached in 1971.

The corporation advised farmers yesterday not to send beet for processing to five of the 17 factories which are operating for the four-months processing campaign. About 1,500 workers at the affected factories in East Anglia, Salop, and Hereford and Worcester have begun working to rate after receipt of a pay claim.

The full claim was drawn up by officials chaired by Mr Ross Pierpoint of the National Union of Agricultural and Allied Workers. It includes 20 per cent rise, a shorter working week and improved holiday bonus.

Industrial action is especially embarrassing for the corporation at the start of the processing campaign, with factories operating for 24 hours.

Killing charge after blaze

Mohammed Arshad, aged 28, of Springfield Road, Easton, Bristol, manager of an Indian restaurant in which six people died in a fire and explosion, faced a manslaughter charge when he appeared before Bristol magistrates yesterday. He was remanded in custody until next Monday.

Mr Arshad had previously been charged with destroying the restaurant by fire, intending to destroy the property, or being reckless as to whether the life of Mrs Christine Haycock, a victim of the blaze, would be endangered.

Disabled to use Wordsworth home in Lake District

Regional report

John Chartres Keswick

They will pay £35 a head for a six-day stay, and the cost of their food. A brochure is to be issued next month and the organizers expect a good many takers.

Old Windbrowe, which stands in the shadow of Skiddaw and overlooking Derwentwater, is to become a place of happiness for the disabled, together with its stables and another converted farmstead at Little Crosthwaite, near the shores of Bassenthwaite Lake.

Both groups of buildings are to accommodate the nation's first adventure centre for the disabled, with the emphasis on fun and enjoyment of the outdoors rather than on medical therapy.

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The two groups of buildings, those very localities and surrounding views are bound to lift the hearts of anyone staying in them, have been given by the pedalling family, Ms John Spedding, barrister and landowner, on the idea after he had tried unsuccessfully to run mini-trips for the disabled over some of his most scenic territory now leased to the Calvert Trust.

The trust has been highly successful in efforts to raise £100,000. Enough has been subscribed to ensure the opening of the doors to the first holiday-makers on April 1 next, but more will be needed for continued operation.

The plan is for up to 27 people at a time, usually a mixture of disabled people and voluntary helpers, to live at Little Crosthwaite, doing their own cooking with specially designed equipment and able to spend their days sailing, riding, swimming, canoeing, fishing, bird-watching, or following nature walks (including some laid out in wheelchair access, and other unique ones specifically for the blind).

Headship of the Civil Service, 1: Choice of methods in finding the front runner

Structural changes may be linked with intricacies of the succession

By Peter Hennessy

"When I became Permanent Secretary in 1945 . . . it seemed to me that a good deal of unnecessary comment was directed at the rôle Official Head of the Civil Service. I have always believed that nothing matters less than what a man is called. Better or worse the title was embedded in the Letters Patent of my appointment. But it seemed to me that there was a good deal to be said for soft-pedalling the use of it"—Lord Bridges, Head of the Home Civil Service 1945-56, recalling his appointment in *The Treasury*, 1963.

Choosing the Head of the Home Civil Service, like finding a Pope, is a mysterious procedure. Normally, permanent secretaries are appointed in a well-established, three-stage operation. Sir Douglas Allen, the present head of the service, consults his advisory committee of nine senior permanent secretaries and makes up his mind about two or three candidates for elevation to the Whitehall "curia" with a single name as front-runner.

Next he visits the Cabinet minister who is political chief of the department where the vacancy is to occur. If his man proves acceptable, Sir Douglas takes the nomination to the Prime Minister for decision. Nobody is appointed over the objections of the Prime Minister or the Cabinet minister concerned.

In the search for a successor to Sir Douglas himself, who is due to retire in December, these conventions are abandoned. The "trawl" can be headed in a number of ways.

Mr Callaghan will have to decide whether to take responsibility for manpower from the Civil Service Department and put it back in the Treasury whence it came in 1963, as favoured in chapter eight of the committee's report, or upon a host of other possible combinations, before picking the right horse for the headship course.

The Cabinet Office in recent years has become the central department and to that extent Sir John Hunt may have to step aside.

In common with Sir Douglas Wast, Permanent Secretary to the Treasury, and with Sir Douglas Allen, the other member of the "Big Three", Sir John does not want the job. But the function of his Cabinet Office is partly tied up with the one concerned.

Thanks to the Commons Select Committee on Expenditure's report on the Civil Service, published last month, an extra dimension has been added to the exercise linking it with possible changes in the boundaries of the central departments of state.

The Prime Minister could call instead upon another senior man, close to retirement and without a personal stake in the decision, like Sir Nicholas Morrison, of the Scottish Office.

Most likely of all, Mr Callaghan will do the job himself, sum-

mising the people whose counsel he wants.

He knows the front-runners well, although he takes much less interest in the personalities of Whitehall than did either Sir Harold Wilson or Mr Heath. The present Prime Minister knows the service he wants but does not much mind who provides it.

Mr Callaghan has not yet addressed his mind fully either to the expenditure committee report or to the possible successors to Sir Douglas. Whatever arrangement he adopts, he will want the views of Sir Douglas himself, whom he likes, and Sir John Hunt, upon whose efficiency he greatly relies.

He may well test his thoughts on Mr Kenneth Stowe, his principal private secretary, Dr Bernard Donoughue, his senior policy adviser, and his son-in-law, Mr Peter Jay, a former Treasury official and now Ambassador to Washington.

By comparison, Mr Callaghan will be consulted as Leader of the Opposition about the man who emerges, though not about changes in the machinery of government, if changes there be.

The Prime Minister keeps his thoughts very much to himself on such matters, as became clear in September last year when he disbanded the Department of the Environment after warning only a handful of officials and advisers.

It is known to be dissatisfied with the present arrangements of the central departments, especially the Civil Service Department, which he regards along with many others in Whitehall, as being without a proper function.

Mr Callaghan certainly has change in mind. The question is whether he will unleash it before a general election. The status quo, as always in British government, is a powerful option.

There are several others. Though Mr Healey represents a formidable sitting tenant who wants no change in his departmental boundaries, the possibility of putting manpower and expenditure together, much aired earlier this year when the late Anthony Crosland looked likely to succeed to the Chancellorship, into an American-style office of management and budget, is still a live one.

To get round Mr Healey's reservations, bluntly expressed within Whitehall last spring, Mr Barnett, Chief Secretary to the Treasury, could remain chairman of the department while becoming minister of management and budget with his own permanent secretary, who would carry the title of Head of the Home Civil Service.

The present workload of the Treasury and the degree to which economic policy options are bottled up within its walls, with a united front presented to the Cabinet, is the real motivation of those who advance the office of management and budget case. The inadequacy of the Civil Service Department is secondary. Whatever pattern of appointments is adopted, it is more unlikely that Sir Douglas Wast would combine the leadership of the Treasury with the headship of the Civil Service.

His job of economic management remains the most demanding in Whitehall. The third course would be to abolish the title of Head of the Civil Service in the spirit of authority.

Sir Douglas Allen



Sir Douglas Allen

Lord Bridges's remarks.

Manpower could be put back into the Treasury, leaving recruitment to a semi-independent Civil Service Commission and rotating the chairmanship of the Senior Appointments Selection Committee among the most senior men of the day.

Under this arrangement, appointments would probably be managed by Sir John Hunt, who as Secretary of State, Permanent Secretary to the Prime Minister, would be supported by a small team of officials in reforming Whitehall and in carrying out our efficiency audits of individual departments.

The possibility of returning manpower to the Treasury and leaving the remaining functions in the Civil Service Department under the Head of the Civil Service, as urged by the select committee, finds little favour in Whitehall. The department would have no real authority.

A fifth possibility, scarcely ventilated in public as yet, is that of a Public Service Commission modelled on American, Canadian and Australian experience. It finds favour among some of the more adventurous permanent secretaries who believe that the reform of Whitehall, if it is ever to come, can only be achieved by an insider who harnesses with clear Prime Ministerial backing the external stimulus provided by a report like that of the expenditure committee. The Head of the Home Civil Service would run the commission and retain responsibility for promotions, patronage appointments, honours and recruitment. Manpower would revert to the Treasury.

His commission would be composed of outsiders as well as senior civil servants, though politicians would be kept off to preserve the traditional independence of Whitehall in matters like recruitment. The head himself, while retaining considerable power, would be released from the more restricting shackles of ministerial responsibility, free to speak publicly about the service through an annual report and before select committees.

He would be supported by a small team of officials in reforming Whitehall and in carrying out our efficiency audits of individual departments. This is easily the most radical option on the agenda. The even more striking step of a Prime Minister's taking control of the Civil Service Department, which has major financial control, will come one day, is still thought to be too avant-garde for present-day Westminster and Whitehall.

TOMORROW: Headship candidates

In brief

Drugs case men fail to appear

Richard Humby, aged 28, of Salisbury, and Anthony Wilkinson, aged 31, of Bournemouth, who were due to appear in Winchester Crown Court yesterday to answer charges of possessing drugs, did not arrive. Instead they sent a postcard from Istanbul and a letter from New Delhi.

Judge Sheldon adjourned the case until today and ordered Mr Humby's brother, Edward, who stood surety in £100, to appear before the court.

Victim identified

A murdered woman whose body was found in a lane near Langbank, Strathclyde, was identified yesterday as Mrs Matilda McAuley, or Miller, aged 36, of Drumlanark Street, Maryhill, Glasgow.

Railway boy killed

Brian Stewart, aged 10, of Purcell Avenue, Lichfield, Staffordshire, was killed on Sunday when he leant over a railway bridge to move a branch caught on the electric cables.

Observatory fire

Eighteenth-century documents were lost yesterday in a fire at Dunsink astronomical observatory, Dublin.

Disabled to use Wordsworth home in Lake District

Regional report

John Chartres Keswick

They will pay £35 a head for a six-day stay, and the cost of their food. A brochure is to be issued next month and the organizers expect a good many takers.

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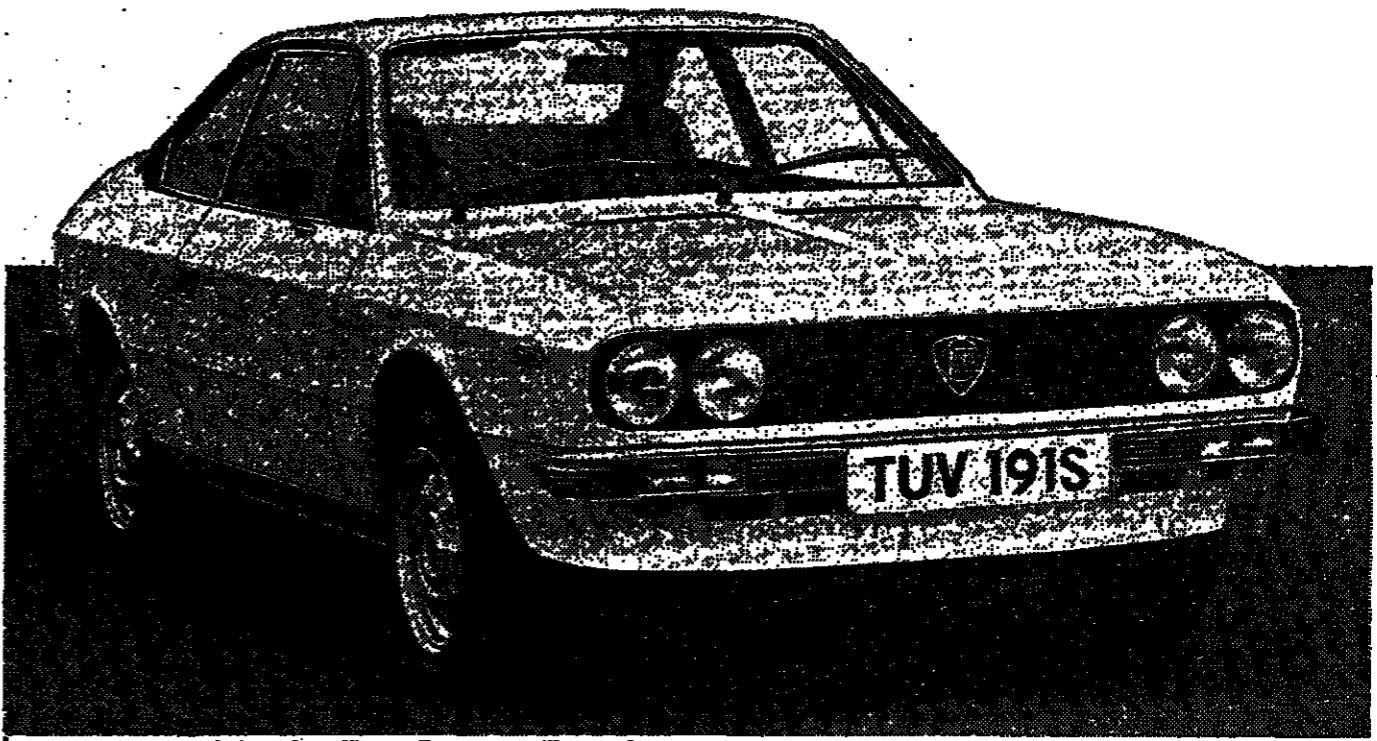
Mechanically, you get a 1300cc twin overhead camshaft engine with 103 mph potential, a 5-speed gearbox and all-round independent suspension.

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The Beta Coupé Range: Beta 1300 (as illustrated) - £3,643.38* Beta 1600 - £4,167.54* Beta 2000 - £4,512.69*

For your safety, there is a rigid steel passenger safety cage topped and tailed with front and rear ends designed to collapse progressively under accident impacts. All-round servo assisted disc brakes. Heated rear screen. And hazard warning lights.

Of course, the Beta Coupé doesn't stop at 1300cc and £3,643.38. There are also 1600cc and 2000cc and targa-topped Spyder versions, which both cost and give you rather more.

But if you are alarmed at the prices you now have to pay for many ordinary cars, take a look at one of the extraordinary Lancia Beta Coupés.

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HOME NEWS

Men alleged to have damaged John Peel's grave for 'revenge'

From Our Correspondent

Winton
A telephone call to a news agency said that the bones of John Peel, Cumbria's famous huntsman, had been dug up and thrown into a cesspit. It was stated at Winton Magistrates' Court yesterday.

Three men were before the court on a charge of causing criminal damage to a headstone, the property of the rector and churchwardens of Caldbeck parish church.

They were David Hough, aged 48, company director, of Farmers Road, Middle Barton, Buxton, Oxfordshire; Michael Huskisson, aged 23, post-graduate student of Abbotsholme, Lancaster; and George Trewhiddle, aged 21, formerly of Ridge Close, Nutley, Sussex, and now of no fixed address.

The men elected to go for trial at the Crown Court and asked for reporting restrictions to be lifted. Mr Hough asked that in the interests of a fair trial none of the magistrates should have any connexion with blood sports or with local councils or the Church of England.

Mr Ivan Stowe, the chairman, said that none of them had any connexion with blood sports or councils, but he told Mr Hough that his objections to their belonging to the church was frivolous.

Mr John Kay, for the prosecution, said that Mr Peel had been immortalized in a hunting song and his grave in Caldbeck was something of a landmark. The headstone was found to have been damaged on January 23. A corner had been knocked off and the grave had been dug into.

He alleged that the offence was committed to obtain cheap publicity for the cause of anti-hunting. The grave, which was still tended by relatives of John Peel, was dug up to depth of about three feet and a fox's head and a note in the form of a poem were placed in it.

The poem was as lacking in literary merit as it was in taste, he said.

It conveyed that it was an act of revenge on behalf of all the foxes that had been killed in Peel's hunting career.

Mr Kay said that Mr Geoffrey Smith, senior assistant news editor of the Press Association had received an anonymous telephone call from a man who said that John Peel's bones had been dug up and thrown into a cesspit. The man said that it was the work of the Animal Liberation Front.

Mr Kay said that some bones found in the bottom of the grave had been reburied. "It was unlikely they belonged to Mr Peel because his wife and son, John, who died after him, were buried in the same grave," he said.

He alleged that fibres on the fox's head matched those on a pair of trousers found in Mr Hough's home, and some soil on his Wellington boots was similar to that at Caldbeck.

Mr Huskisson, who was denied that he had been in Cumbria, but a picture showed him carrying a rifle, said he may have been in a Working-class car park. He added that in Mr Trewhiddle's pocket was found a self-help book entitled *Confession of a Schotzor*; in it were newspaper cuttings relating to the damage to the stone and grave.

Mr Geoffrey Smith said in evidence that the man who telephoned the Press Association said in a second call that they had dug down about six feet and added: "We think we got everything out; it was pretty bony, but something has to be done to help foxes."

The hearing continues today.

Life ban on persistent drunken drivers urged

Motorists convicted of driving with an alcohol level above 200 mg in a millilitre of blood and those who constantly offend by driving with levels above the present legal limit of 80 mg should lose their licences for life, or at least until they could prove that their drinking was no longer an obstacle, Sir Bernard Braine, MP, chairman of the National Council on Alcoholism, said in Nottingham yesterday.

There were grounds for believing that many drinking drivers were either alcoholics or heavy drinkers and that the consequences of conviction were not sufficient to make them break the habit or seek treatment, he said.

Banning drivers had been recommended by the Blennerhasset committee, set up in 1974 to examine the law on drinking and driving. In America coercion used in industry

Union takes Grunwick before tribunal

By Robert Parker

Another stage in the Grunwick dispute starts today when the company appears before a tribunal to answer allegations by the Association of Professional, Executive, Clerical, and Computer Staff (Apex) that pay and conditions at its factory do not compare well with similar companies.

Apex is taking the company before the Central Arbitration Committee under schedule 11 of the Employment Protection Act, 1975. That is designed to make sure that people doing similar work should be paid equally.

The schedule has only recently come into force and there are hundreds of applications under it.

Grunwick and Apex have so far submitted written material. Oral submissions, together with additional written material, will be placed before the tribunal today.

When the tribunal, under Professor J. C. Wood, has heard the evidence it is expected to take up to a month to reach a decision.

The strike committee is to mobilize support for renewed mass picketing on October 17.

£1.25m for girls' bursaries

More than £1.25m has been raised for the Girls' Public Day School Trust Bursaries Fund in the 18 months since it was started.

Interest from the fund has paid for more than fifty bursaries for the current school year. The bursaries, awarded on a combination of academic merit and financial need, range this year from £100 to £600.

Footballer killed

Ian Blair Fallis, aged 23, centre forward with Kilmarnock Football Club, died from injuries in a three-vehicle crash near Glasgow, yesterday.

Women abscond

Five women absconded from Drake Hall open prison, near Eccleshall, Staffordshire, on Sunday night. They were still at large last night.

£86,000 art theft

Police were yesterday seeking paintings valued at more than £86,000 which were stolen from a house in Bristol on Sunday. One painting by Guardi, is valued at £70,000.

Britain as a tiger exporting nation

By Alan Hamilton

Exports of British-bred rare animals are doing well. Last year 21 tigers, four leopards, one pygmy hippopotamus, two servals and 200 axolotls were sent abroad. The axolotl being a small, newt-like amphibia from Mexico, this is a rare tribute to British enterprise.

But imports of rare animals continue. During 1976 we brought in, among other things: six leopards, one rhinoceros, six Mongolian antelopes, one Chilean pudu, 10 chimpanzees, nine polar bears, 30 falcons, four giant tortoises, 90,000 common tortoises, 150 box constrictors and three pythons.

The figures were compiled by Customs and Excise officers.

The trade in exotic animals, alive and dead, is disclosed in a report published yesterday by the Department of the Environment on the first year of operation of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species, now signed by 36 nations, which seeks to curtail the traffic in rare animals and plants by strict control and licensing.

Since the treaty was signed by Britain last year further controls have been applied to some species in particular danger: apes, otters, rhinoceroses, peregrine falcons and sea turtles. Almost all kinds of large cats, primates, elephants and crocodiles are protected by the treaty.

The Department of the Environment's wildlife conservation section is awaiting the 1977 figures with interest to see if there has been any significant drop in the trade of threatened species.

The trade in rare animals is small, and the figures are largely made up of specimens moving between zoos, or the comings and goings of circuses. The dead animal traffic is much greater.

Last year we imported 112 jaguar skins, 159 leopard skins, three leopard heads, two tiger skins, one spotted deer, one Nile crocodile skin, 400,000 lizard skins of various kinds, one polar bear pelt, one rhinoceros head, one Seychelles turtle shell, 3,000 metres of boa constrictor skin mainly from Argentina.

The ivory trade, although illegal in many countries where the elephant is indigenous, continues to flourish. We imported 150 African elephant tusks for our own use, along with 265 elephant hair bracelets and one elephant tooth.

Since the figures were drawn up elephant hair bracelets have been taken off the protected list, as conservationists take the view that no one would shoot an elephant just for its hair.

Britain also did a roaring trade in ivory for exports for which we imported 1,270 tusks amounting to 4,300 kilos of ivory. We also bought 10 hippopotamus teeth, which we sent off to France and West Germany. We kept only one of five rhinoceros horns we imported during the year, despatching the others to Germany and Spain, where their alleged properties are no doubt more highly valued than here.

Sharks' teeth were highly popular; we bought in more than 10,000 for our own use, mostly from Taiwan. And we imported no fewer than 316,000 feathers from the tails of yesterday.

There should be no further delay in implementing the committee's proposals, Sir Bernard said. In Britain prosecutions for drinking and driving offences had risen from 5.6 in each 10,000 in 1966 to 16.3 in 1976.

In 1966, 11,327 motorists were convicted of drunken driving and in 1975 the total had risen to 70,394, of whom more than half had consumed more than twice the legal limit.

Alcoholism was increasing considerably and convictions for drunkenness had risen every year since 1966. Last year there were 108,692 offences, 8,642 of them by women. The biggest percentage increase was in under-age drunkenness, from 1,880 in 1966 to 6,113 last year.

The hearing continues today.

The

WEST EUROPE.

Storm over arrest in Paris of Baader-Meinhof lawyer

From Ian Murray
Paris, Oct 3

A storm of protest is growing in left-wing French legal circles over the arrest of Herr Klaus Croissant, the Baader-Meinhof defence lawyer, in Paris on Friday to answer an extradition warrant issued by the court of appeal in Stuttgart on July 15.

Since Herr Croissant slipped out of West Germany into France he had been keeping his whereabouts a secret, although he gave several interviews to journalists put in touch with him by contacts. It was after one of these interviews on Friday at a flat in the Avenue du General Leclerc that he was arrested. The police had apparently followed him there and stopped him as he came out.

On Saturday two 40-year-old women, Mme Hélène Châtelan, an actress and film director, and Mme Marie-Joséphine Sinat, a petrochemical engineer, were arrested and charged with harboring Herr Croissant. Mme Châtelan is the tenant of the flat and Mme Sinat had arranged the interview.

The protests have come from several bodies with a respectable and left-wing legal background. In a statement they have drawn the French Government's attention to the political dimension of the affair.

A new West German law (hurriedly passed by Parliament last week) considers all lawyers who unreservedly defend terrorists as terrorists themselves. The statement claims it calls this an attack against the basic rights of defence which are an essential protection of the rights of the individual.

If the Paris court of appeal, which will hear defence application for the release of Herr Croissant on October 10, should agree to its extradition, the statement continues, this would constitute a new offence under French law: the offence of political defence. It would thus create a worrying precedent.

Herr Croissant has applied for political asylum and this is being considered by the French authorities. He was remanded in custody after making a brief appearance before the appeal court on Saturday. Extradition proceedings against him are expected to take some time.

Patricia Clough writes from Bonn: About 90 convicted and suspected terrorists are being held in complete isolation from the outside world under the new anti-terrorist law, which came into force yesterday.

They may not see or write to

their lawyers, receive or send mail, have access to radio, television, newspapers or periodicals or meet each other inside their prisons for a maximum of 30 days.

The law, criticized by its few opponents as an infringement of civil rights, was designed cut off jailed terrorists from contact outside during the course of terrorist kidnappings and similar crimes. The authorities strongly suspect that such crimes may be organized by, or with the help of terrorist leaders in prison and that sympathetic lawyers act as go-betweens.

It permits any *Länder* government, if several *Länder* are involved, the federal Justice Minister, to order their isolation if there is reason to believe that danger to the "life, safety and freedom of a person" can thus be avoided.

Drawn up hastily on the wave of alarm generated by the kidnapping of Dr Hans-Martin Schleyer a month ago today, the law was passed by both Houses of Parliament and signed by President Scheel in less than three days, a speed rarely achieved in the history of the present Parliament.

Four members of the Social Democratic-Liberal coalition voted against and 17 abstained in the Bundestag, the lower house, and the Government realized that its endorsement of the law had passed thanks to the support given it by the hard-line conservative Christian Democratic Opposition.

An amendment by the junior coalition party, the Free Democrats, to allow court-appointed lawyers to keep in touch with the prisoners and look after their interests during the lock-down period failed.

The Nobel Prize-winning writer Heinrich Böll said at the weekend that West Germans "will be totally isolated, culturally, politically and spiritually, unless public opinion here does not make an about turn".

He was commenting in a radio interview on a raid on the home of one of his sons last week by police looking for the kidnappers of Dr Schleyer. The raid, which followed an anonymous telephone call to police, was denounced by the *Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung* today as part of a campaign to defame the aircraft, murder, attempted murder, particularly of law officers, and of taking hostages. The murder charge in this case carries the death penalty.

During the half-hour hearing M. Robert said that he had tried to shoot a policeman with his pistol but that the gun had not gone off. He said he had accidentally released the grenade that killed one passenger.

Mounting toll of murder and violence in Italy's south

Mafia's harsh rule supplants the state in Reggio Calabria

From Peter Nichols
Reggio Calabria, Oct 3

With 51 recorded murders since the beginning of the year, nine kidnappings, about 300 violent attacks and at least 200 wanted men known to be at large, violence in Reggio Calabria province is beginning to be seen as a national problem.

The Communists and Socialists are calling for a parliamentary debate on Calabrian affairs.

In the phrase of a high official, the state's authority in this unhappy region is "about zero".

The regional administration got off to a disastrous start seven years ago when the city of Reggio Calabria rose in revolt against the central Government's choice of another Calabrian city, Catanzaro, as regional capital.

The region has not recovered from that beginning. A few weeks ago, disgruntled forestry workers wrecked the office of the regional administration's chairman.

Above all, in terms of immediate and future danger, young people, including many with higher education, will have great difficulty in finding work unless they agree to join the one cause which is prospering in Calabria. They must become killers or informants for the new Mafia.

Calabria has never in its frequently violent history suffered anything comparable to its modern Mafia. The old organization, now defeated by

more modern groups, was essentially rustic and regarded itself as a rather backward, distant cousin of the Sicilian Mafia. Now, however, the Calabrian Mafia is a power in its own right.

Unlike the state, it has a taxation system which works without flaw; protection money is said to be paid at all levels of society. Earlier this year Signor Rocco Gano, a miller in the town of Gioiosa Ionica, refused to pay protection money and said so in public. He was shot.

Shortly before, a Communist youth, aged 16, had been killed after speaking out against the Mafia during an election campaign.

In the Crotone area, the Mafia is said to have a highly prosperous arms traffic; elsewhere, apart from cigarettes and drugs, it is said to be deep in diamond smuggling. Industrial projects such as the ill-conceived steel mill at Gioia Tauro, on which the equivalent of £200m has already been spent, provide a constant supply of money. The Mafia is said to control tending down to the level of individuals who own a single lottery.

Calabria is already one of Italy's poorest regions and one effect of Mafia rule is to hold back economic expansion. Cities are known of people with a few thousand pounds to invest which they do not know what share the Mafia will demand.

A Calabrian politician says: "Student violence elsewhere in the country will not be stopped until the problem has been met here."

The efficiency of the Mafia is clearly one of its attractions for young people. The effect of the relationship between crime and youth is now being seen in national terms.

First, there is the possible threat of another Calabrian uprising.

As a Calabrian priest says: "If somebody chooses to blow on the ashes, they will take fire."

The second consideration is that the Mafia system is seen by some in Calabria as simply the extreme symptom of a national sickness. Where communism, party corruption and the client system are general, the particular virulence of Calabria's troubles can look almost natural.

Finally, and probably most importantly, on the national level, is the reinforcement that southern youth is providing for violence in northern and central Italy. Many of the most violent students in northern universities and in Rome are said to come from the south.

These young people are reasonably contained while they remain in the south. When they head north and the traditional barriers are removed, they feel more deeply and react more readily to the unpleasant fact that the economic future holds little or nothing for them.

A Calabrian politician says: "Student violence elsewhere in the country will not be stopped until the problem has been met here."

Murder charge laid in Orly hijacking case

From Our Own Correspondent
Paris, Oct 3

Jacques Robert, who was arrested by French police when they stormed a hijacked Caravelle belonging to Air Inter at Orly airport on Friday night, was today charged with a series of offences concerning the incident.

Brought handcuffed before the examining magistrate, he was charged with seizing the aircraft, murder, attempted murder, particularly of law officers, and of taking hostages.

An invitation to the writer Luise Küller to read from her work at Berlin's near Stuttgart, was cancelled at the last minute after an illustrated magazine alleged that she sympathized with terrorists. The incident has provoked strong protests by the president of the West German Pen Club and the West German authors' union.

Pre-election atmosphere as French parliamentary session starts

From Charles Hargrove

Paris, Oct 3

The last session of the National Assembly before the March elections opened today with electioneering in the air. Yet great parliamentary battles, such as the one over capital gains tax last year and over direct elections to the European Parliament this year, are unlikely.

Elections, as several commentators note today, have a paralysing effect on the deputies: first, because 100 of the present 475-strong Assembly will not return after the elections through death or retirement; and, second, because the main business before the deputies will be the 1978 Budget.

Most of them regard this as a purely formal exercise.

The Budget is bound to be completely revised after the elections, whether or not the Left wins.

Another reason is that the contours of the political landscape have become thoroughly blurred through the crisis of the Union of the Left. No one is quite sure what they will be in a few weeks' time.

For these reasons political battles will continue to be fought mainly in the street and on the air.

The parties making up the Government majority have been extremely cautious in drawing conclusions from the breakdown of the common programme of the left-wing parties.

They feel it is too soon yet to talk of the break-up of the Union of the Left or to claim that the wind is now blowing strongly in their favour.

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as hopes
Carter ta

VERSEAS

Belgrade defence by Russians will include armoury of charges against West on human rights

By Richard Davy and
sea, Traveller
LONDON, Oct 3
sweet but firm reasonable
is being promised by
negotiations streaming in here for
now's opening of the con-
ference to review the Helsinki
agreement, which was signed
in 1975 by 35 nations of East
and West. It was an attempt to
make a framework of principles
and aspirations to improve
relations in Europe.

The Russians have been won-
dered that the West will use the
new conference to put them
on trial for violations of
human rights, respect for
which is to be essential to peace
and cooperation.

The West says it wants to
improve its own policies but that
will insist on a full review of
aspects of the agreement,
which covers a wide range of
subjects concerned with science
and cooperation, including
science, advance warning
military manoeuvres, improved
conditions for business
and journalists and freedom
for people and in-
migration.

Since the review conference
is expected to last at least
until December 22, and could
necessitate a respite from mid-January,
there will be plenty of time
to see whether acrimony
gains the upper hand as each
side starts listing the shortcomings
of others.

Western governments have
made full of material pro-
vided by dissidents and human
rights groups, as well as by a
wide range of bodies con-
cerned with East-West con-
tacts.

The Russians and East Euro-
peans have assembled huge
assessments on questions such as
its policy in Northern Ire-
land, American treatment of

Indians and other minorities,
and on the denial of economic
and social rights such as the
right to work to the
oppressed subjects of the
capitalist world.

The Russians say they will
not fire off most of this
ammunition unless provoked
by the West, but the West is
far more willing to discuss its
own shortcomings than the
Russians are to discuss theirs,

so a full and open debate on
human rights could only move in
the West's favour.

Nevertheless, Western policy
will now be more cautious than
that seemed likely in the early
stages of the Carter Adminis-
tration. Mr Arthur Goldberg,
the former United States
representative to the United
Nations, is the head of the
American delegation.

He said on arrival here that
expectations about what the
Belgrade conference would
achieve had been high in the
United States and elsewhere,
but that the process of achieving
détente with a human face
was bound to be slow and
miracles could not be
expected.

"I came here not to have a
confrontation, nor to score
debating points or engage in
polemics, but to have a full
review by every signatory of
all points of the accord."

Dr David Owen, the Foreign
Secretary, set the tone of the
British approach to the con-
ference in his speech in
Chicago last week, when he
said it would require "firm
but sensitive handling".

Human rights, he said, were
a major element in foreign
policy but they provided one
of the sharpest manifestations
of the ideological struggle and
therefore of the conflict in-
herent in the détente process.
The golden rule must be that
neither side should pursue

politics which so raise the
level of conflict that the struc-
ture of détente is itself
threatened.

"This is the danger we face
if polemics between East and
West on human rights get out
of hand", he said.

Most of the participating

states will have special points

they wish to press, many of

them not directly connected

with human rights.

As the Yugoslav press has
been pointing out, the virtue
of the Helsinki conference is
that it provides an opportunity
for smaller countries to influence
East-West relations, for it
proceeds by common agree-
ment and therefore cannot be
controlled by the super powers.

The Yugoslavs are particularly
anxious that the conference
should have a more direct in-
fluence on arms control negoti-
ations.

Lord Fisher, president of the
Board of Deputies of British
Jews, said the British Govern-
ment had given sympathetic
response to the report, which
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The report says the Jewish

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Lord Fisher said the report

was being submitted not for the

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in a constructive spirit, in the

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Jews would be improved by the
Soviet Government.

In the no-man's-land between Syrian forces and the
Lebanese Army, a city 'republic' sees its end at hand

Gloom around Tyre's lighthouse

From Robert Fisk
Tyre, Lebanon, Oct 3

The lighthouse keeper of
Tyre has been without work for
more than a year. True, the
Lebanese Government still pays
him his salary and during the
summer he has been stitching
dresses for his one-room shop
round the corner where a faded
sign advertises "Haute Couture
de Paris", but there are no
supplies of acetylene gas
coming down from Beirut for
the lamp these days and, besides,
there are few ships.

He is an approachable man
who will show visitors the
squid-red-painted lighthouse
outside his back door. He
makes a point of telling you
that from the windy little plateau
at the top, you can make out
the columns of the ancient
Roman city just beneath the sea.
He does not mention, however,
the broken ships all round Tyre's
harbour.

Strangely, the lighthouse
keeper cannot recall how the
ships can sink. "It is diffi-
cult to know the facts about
recent events", he says. It is
as well to have a poor memory
during the last days of the
People's Republic of Tyre.

The committee, which is
debating discreetly whether to
drop the "People's Republic"
from the side, now that its days
are probably numbered, is a
confusing amalgam of Iraqi-sup-
ported Baathists, communists
and Nasserites. Mr. Muhammad
Farah, its first Secretary, was
elected in November, the
Syrian Army has maintained the
base in Beirut, Sidon and Tripoli
while the Lebanese Government
has been reestablishing its
authority gradually across the
country.

The Syrians stopped their
tanks, however, when they reached
the oil terminal at Zouari, 15 miles
up the coast from Tyre. The grubby
Crusader port, with its broken economy,
its sunken ships and its popula-

tion swollen by refugees to
55,000, remains under the
control of the Lebanese leftists and
Palestinian militias that once
ruled much of Lebanon. A visit
is like using a time machine to
go back to the disturbing days
of wartime Beirut.

Not that there is any lack of
visible authority in Tyre. At
most road junctions in the town,
brown-uniformed young men
stand holding rifles. They are
representatives of an 80-strong
gendarmerie known, in the semi-
official parlance of the local
left-wing governors, as "the
Popular Security Force".

They direct visitors to the
ruins of the classical city where,
beside the ancient forum, two
armed men in green fatigue
trousers guard the entrance of a
beautiful villa. It was once the
home of a curator of antiquities,
but its garden of crimson
flowers and purple-blossomed
trees is now enjoyed by the
political committee of the
People's Republic of Tyre.

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authority gradually across the
country.

In the next few weeks, he
says, he expects the Lebanese
Army to move into southern
Lebanon, but the committee
will insist on remaining in
power. Just how this will be
accomplished, and with whose
money, Mr Farah will not disclose.
We are dead."

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tanks, however, when they reached
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Dissident Poles reform and widen activities

Warsaw, Oct 3.—The Polish
Workers' Defence Committee,
established after last year's
food price riots and later out-
lawed by the Government, decided
today to disband and recon-
stitute itself as a Committee
for Social Self-defence.

"We have decided to turn
the Workers' Defence Committee
into the Committee of Social
Self-defence", a state-
ment signed by 23 committee
members said.

The decision was not unanimous.
Three former members
Mr Stefan Kaczorowski, Mr
Eduard Morawiecki and Mr
Wojciech Ziembinski, were
dropped because they disagreed
with the programme of the
new committee.

Among the signatures of the
new committee were Miss Halina
Mikolajewska, a prominent actress,
55; Tadeusz Majewski (Nether-
lands), 51; Krzysztof (United
States) and Horst Czech, 45.

Dr Edward Lipinski, a profes-
sor of economy, Mr Jacek Kuron,
an author and Mr Jacek Kuroń,
a sociologist.

"We shall continue our
activities because we are con-
vinced that the most efficient
weapon against the power of
rulers is the solidarity of the
society", the statement said.

The former Workers' Defence
Committee had been successful
in obtaining, among other
things, the release of 56
workers who were jailed after
the 1976 food price riots.

The new committee said it
will continue its fight against
political, racial and religious
oppressions. It will also render
aid to people persecuted for
the above reasons and will
support all activities aimed at
the implementation of human
rights. —UPI

The experts also think it
unlikely that any exploitation
of land-based hydrocarbons or
minerals can take place. Only
very small areas of Antarctic
are not covered by impen-
etrable ice.

Later in the week the con-
sultative meeting, which ends
on Friday, will consider a
report by a working group set
up to consider the political and
legal implications of Antarctic
oil operations and another on
the more imminent implica-
tions of fishing in Antarctic
waters. —Reuter

Strong deterrents to Antarctic oil hunt

Marcel Berliner
The fear of a free-for-all
battle for the oil of
Antarctica seems to have
ended with a report emphasiz-
ing the difficulties involved
in exploiting such oil commer-
cially.

The report, by experts from
13 countries participating
in the Antarctic Treaty, con-
cluded meeting today, being
held in London, says that it will
at least 15 years and
as much as 25 before exploitation
can be envisaged.

The technology now used in
oil exploration and exploitation
would have to be specially
geared for the Antarctic's con-
ditions. For instance, floating
structures would have to be made
to move quickly when
there was warning of approach-
ing icebergs.

Existing technology would
not be suited to year-round oil
production, and there would be
difficulties in the transpor-
tation of the oil because large
parts of the sea around
Antarctica were only accessible
for three months of the year.

THE TIMES TUESDAY OCTOBER 4 1977

UP TO SPEED

7

Jews 'no better off since Helsinki'

By Our Diplomatic
Correspondent

The Soviet record in extending
the humanitarian provisions
of the Helsinki agreement to
the three million Jews in the
Soviet Union has been "sadly
disappointing", Lord Fisher of
Canfield said yesterday.

A report prepared for the
World Conference on Soviet
Jewry, released in London and
New York yesterday, puts the
number of Soviet Jews seeking
to join relatives in Israel, but
not yet permitted to leave the
country, at 186,419 at the end
of last year.

Applicants have been
harassed through dismissal
from jobs and refusal of new
employment, coupled with the
threat of charges of parasitism,
arrest on trumped up charges,
expulsion from universities, or
military conscription, the report
claims.

Lord Fisher, president of the
Board of Deputies of British
Jews, said the British Govern-
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response to the report, which
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4 Cash Flow Control

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5 Medium-term Loans

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OVERSEAS

Rhodesian guerrillas postpone talks on formation of political party to fight election

From Nicholas Ashford
Lusaka, Oct 3

The Patriotic Front, the Rhodesian African nationalists organization which is fighting the guerrilla war against Mr Ian Smith's Government, today postponed an important meeting which had been called to discuss the unification of the Front's two wings, the Zimbabwe African People's Union (Zapu) and the Zimbabwe African National Union (Zanu).

The meeting was to have been attended by the organization's two leaders, Mr Joshua Nkomo and Mr Robert Mugabe, as well as other members of the Front's 10-man coordinating committee.

The postponement followed the weekend announcement that talks had taken place in Lusaka the previous Sunday between President Kaunda of Zambia and Mr Smith. The postponed meeting is now due to take place on October 15.

The meeting was to have discussed the transformation of

the Patriotic Front from a confederal organization into a single political party which would contest elections held on the basis of the Anglo-American settlement proposals. This would mean the eventual disbandment of Zapu and Zanu as separate entities.

The meeting was postponed at the request of Zanu whose leader, Mr Mugabe, failed to arrive in Lusaka from Maputo last night. A Zanu spokesman, Mr Rugare Gumbo, said Mr Mugabe's absence was due to pressure of work. But he also said the Zanu leader was awaiting clarification of "recent events in southern Africa".

This was taken as a reference to the Smit-Kaunda meeting. The Zambian and Rhodesian leaders, normally the bitterest of enemies, held what were described as cordial talks lasting more than six hours in President Kaunda's official residence.

The meeting was understood to

be concerned about the secret meeting and the fact that it was not informed about it. Leaders of the "front line" African states were advised of the meeting after Mr Smith's departure as were the British and American Governments.

The secrecy surrounding the meeting has raised fears within Zanu that Mr Smith was trying to persuade President Kaunda to back a settlement plan that would include Mr Nkomo's Zapu but exclude the more militant Zanu. Mr Nkomo was in Lusaka at the time of the Smith-Kaunda talks but has denied that he attended them or was even informed about them.

Johannesburg, Oct 3.—Mr Mugabe will accept no ceasefire in Rhodesia until Mr Smith resigns, he told the *Rand Daily Mail* in an interview published today.

He said he opposed the Anglo-American proposals for a ceasefire and the "neutralization" of the guerrilla forces.

Mr Mugabe is understood to

Long call-up seen as aid to S African economy

From Eric Marsden
Johannesburg, Oct 3

South Africa's doubling of national service to two years, as announced last April, is intended not only to counter terrorism, but also to reduce the economic disruption caused by the present one-year system. Lieutenant-General J. R. Dutton, Chief of Staff Operations in the defence forces, said today.

In an "insurgency environment" a man serving two years would give better service than two men serving one year, he said. And the extension made economic sense because there would be less disruption of business and families with reductio-

n of the continuous call-up of the citizen force.

General Dutton said that South Africa was engaged in a war and the defence forces were its insurance policy. But the premiums to be paid were national service and the withholding of certain sensitive information from the press.

In a broadcast last night Mr Harry Kriegel, the Minister of Justice and Police, named the British Council of Churches as one of several religious organizations that had given donations to the Black Community Programme.

The minister alleged that in the past 10 years the Black Consciousness movement had developed into a black power movement and had been infiltrated by members of the banned African National Congress. Referring to the contributions from foreign churches and from the International University Exchange Fund, he said it was not illegal for the Black Community Programme or the Zimela Trust to receive money from overseas, but the way the money was used had changed Black Consciousness into black power.



Mrs Gandhi, former Prime Minister of India, takes leave of her friends as she is arrested to face charges of corruption by police in Delhi.

Indian to be UN man in Salisbury

From Michael Leapman
New York, Oct 3

Dr Waldheim, the United Nations Secretary-General, is preparing to announce this week the appointment of General Prem Chand, a retired Indian Army officer, as the United Nations representative in the Rhodesian negotiations. General Chand, who is 61, commanded United Nations Forces in the Congo in 1962 and Cyprus in 1970.

He was sounded out for the job last week, as the Security Council was discussing whether to approve the appointment of a mediator. There was a delay in reaching him, because he was on a walking tour of the Himalayas. When contacted, he agreed to serve and is expected in New York in time for the formal announcement of his appointment, or soon afterwards.

After discussions with Dr Waldheim and United Nations officials, he will then engage in talks with Lord Carver, the British special representative for Rhodesia, with whom he will be working closely. The aim is to get a ceasefire in the guerrilla war by producing a constitutional settlement satisfactory to the guerrillas.

It is hoped, too, that Mr Ian Smith, leader of the Rhodesian Administration, will approve the settlement plan.

Smith-Kaunda talks 'at Zambian request'

From Frederick Cleary
Salisbury, Oct 3

The Rhodesian Government last night said that Mr Ian Smith, the Prime Minister, had been invited to Zambia for his recent talks with President Kaunda on the Anglo-American settlement proposals.

A spokesman said it was "quite untrue" that the discussions on September 25 had been held at Mr Smith's request. Mr Smith had been invited to Lusaka and had readily gone in his search for a settlement.

The spokesman said that the highly-secret meeting had been arranged in conjunction with the South African, British and United States Governments was equally inaccurate. "These governments were not aware the meeting was taking place", he added.

A Rhodesian Government spokesman said today that Mr Smith made the invitation in terms of paragraph 11 (c) of the British White Paper in which it was stated specifically: "The Secretary-General of the United Nations will be invited to appoint a representative to enter into discussions before the transition period with the British Resident Commissioner designate and with all the parties with a view to establishing in detail the respective roles of all the forces in Rhodesia."

He said the discussions were straightforward and constructive and had taken place in a friendly atmosphere, although inevitably there had been differences of viewpoint and approach.

Mr Botha to quit as Bantu Education Minister

From Our Own Correspondent
Johannesburg, Oct 3

Mr M. C. Botha, the South African Minister of Bantu Administration and Education, announced tonight that he will resign next month and will not defend his parliamentary seat.

He said he had intended to withdraw from politics in 1979,

when the next election was due.

Now that an early election had been called, he had decided to go now.

In the past two years Mr Botha has been at the centre of the controversy over the Bantu education system, which many blacks reject as inferior.

Privy Council to hear case of condemned boy

Kuala Lumpur, Oct 3.—A Chinese rubber planter, Mr Lim Thuan Heng, today filed an appeal to the Privy Council in London against the death sentence imposed on his 14-year-old son by the Penang High Court recently.

Last week another decision by Mr Botha sparked fresh controversy when he promptly accepted the resignations of 331 Soweto teachers in spite of appeals by parents to seek a compromise. The resignations have aggravated a grave educational crisis in Soweto, where 40 of the 42 high schools have been boycotted for two months by most pupils.

Mr Bhutto attacks delay of elections

From Richard Wigg
Lahore, Oct 3

Mr Bhutto, the former Prime Minister attacked General Zia ul-Haq, head of the Pakistan military regime here today for his "enigmatic and subjective" decision to postpone this month's general election indefinitely. He said it would plunge the country into an even graver crisis.

"You don't deny to 70 million Pakistanis the right to vote because you want to find a single individual," Mr Bhutto told foreign correspondents during a brief adjournment in the Lahore High Court hearing of the political murder case in which he is one of the accused.

Mr Bhutto, who was deposed by the armed forces on July 5, said he did not accept the Chief Martial Law Administrator as the legitimate government of Pakistan.

Referring to the "arbitrariness" of General Zia's decision, Mr Bhutto recalled that only three days before Pakistan had assured the world through the United Nations General Assembly of General Zia's "firm resolve" to hold elections as scheduled and transfer power to a civilian government soon after. The statement was made in New York by Mr Agha Shahi, the senior Foreign Ministry official in the military government.

Mr Bhutto warned Pakistan's military rulers that if they became fully involved in politics the unity of the armed forces would be affected. But he was careful to add: "I am

not saying what will happen. I am observing what has happened in other countries," a reference to fighting among military units in Bangladesh.

Mr Bhutto urged his People's Party supporters to show "good table manners" now and not provide any unnecessary provocation for the Army. That would be to fall into a booby trap. Their maximum endeavour should be to stay united and await events.

Asked about the charges he faces, the former Prime Minister replied: "I have been framed. The whole plot is to get me out of the way so that my political leadership is not available to the country. The charges have been fabricated and that is why I am here now."

Hasan Akbar writes from Islamabad: General Zia today refused to speculate on a new date for the elections.

General Zia had been asked by reporters when the postponed elections would be. He replied: "I wish I knew the answer." He added: "I demand from the High Court and the nation also expects that they will decide as soon as possible" the case involving Mr Bhutto.

The military leader's reason for postponing the elections due to October 18 was that the court cases against the people's party leaders, including Mr Bhutto, should be decided first.

They are accused of crimes ranging from murder to abuse of their official positions and misappropriation of Government funds.

Abortive Bangladesh coup claimed 230 lives

Dacca, Oct 3.—President Ziaur Rahman was in complete control in Bangladesh today after an abortive military uprising which, latest reports say, may have claimed more than 250 lives.

The only official word on yesterday's short-lived revolt was that it was "carried out by 'disgraced elements' in the armed forces and that it was quickly crushed.

But according to unofficial reports here, more than 230 people, mostly soldiers and some officers, were killed in the pre-dawn fighting which erupted in Dacca's main Army base and quickly spread to the airport—the scene of the Japan Air Lines (JAL) hijack drama.

The Federal Court, Malaysia's highest court, dismissed the boy's appeal against conviction and sentence last Saturday. Agence France-Presse.

Dacca airport, closed to all traffic during the attack negotiations and the revolt, was re-opened to traffic.

Some rebel elements are believed to have fled into hiding and are seeking leniency from the martial law administration of General Zia.

The political and other motives behind the revolt are not yet clear, but informed sources said the trouble began with a conflict between ranks and senior officers of the Air Force, it later spread to the Army.

The sources said some rank and file had grievances over salary, status, subsidies, rewards and other facilities enjoyed by officers.

However, observers here said that the armed forces were generally loyal to General Zia who rules by martial law, and the rebels were only a small number. Reuters.

Ugandan says he had to kill fellow prisoners

Nairobi, Oct 3.—A Ugandan refugee living here says that he was forced to batter to death more than 20 fellow prisoners when in jail for about a month in Uganda two and a half years ago.

The refugee, Mr Jacob Mugisha, aged 36, gave a written account of his experiences to Associated Press and later expanded upon it orally. He said that one of the prisoners he killed was a friend.

While travel to Uganda by reporters is restricted, Mr Mugisha's account could not be confirmed, although it is consistent with those given by other Ugandans who have fled.

Mr Mugisha said that this was the favourite form of execution at his prison of the much-feared Public Safety Unit (PSU) on the Kampala-Jinja road.

Mr Mugisha said that he was arrested by the PSU on April 20, 1975, while on holiday from his job as a clerk at Barclays Bank in Kampala. He said he was accused of helping to steal 100,000 shillings (about £67,000) from his bank.

He said he was taken to the PSU "death camp" at Naguru and put in a cell. After being taken to the cell, Mr Mugisha said, he was beaten unconscious. Two days

later, he said, he was selected to be killed that night with three other prisoners. He named them as Mr Fred Musoke, Mr Tom Galabu and Mr Lucyama.

About 8.30 pm the camp killer and two policemen began killing the four into the cell-block's compound one by one. He said:

"I went out and was told I had been called to kill Musoke with a heavy stick and iron bar. I looked round and saw police with machine-guns guarding us. I was shocked to see that I was going to have to kill my friend."

"I was ordered by the killer in a loud voice to beat him on the head. That's what I did. I beat him to death. Then they told me to put him in a Land Rover." He then killed the other two men.

Each of the men, he said, had his hands tied behind his back and his legs bound together.

"Before I left Naguru on May 24, 1975, I killed more than 20 people," Mr Mugisha said. "Every night I was killing one or two people. There were other prisoners doing the same job. But I did the most."

More than 200 people were killed in this way during his time in the camp, Mr Mugisha estimated.—AP

Cambodian leader shows his hand for first time

Peking, Oct 3.—Mr Pol Pot, Prime Minister of Cambodia, has admitted that there have been a number of border clashes involving neighbouring countries. He blamed them on enemies seeking to overthrow his country's communist Government.

The New China news agency today also quoted him as telling a press conference here yesterday that Cambodia's cities were evacuated after the Khmer Rouge takeover in April 1975, to force enemies to spill into communist-controlled rural areas.

Foreign correspondents in Peking were not invited to the press conference, held during an official visit that has been

termed "a complete success".

Mr Pol Pot said enemy agents in Cambodia had been smashed with the evacuation of the cities and those outside would not dare to take "reckless actions".

In spite of a number of border clashes, it is impossible for them to attack and occupy Kampuchea [Cambodia] from outside", he added.

The first congress of the Communist Party, whose existence was disclosed officially only a few days ago, was held on September 30, 1976, with 21 delegates, including 14 peasant deputies, meeting in Phnom Penh. The congress adopted policies formulated by a committee set up in 1975.—Reuters.

Samoa cricket match deaths

Suva, Fiji, Oct 3.—A cricket match organized by a Western Samoa church fund-raising committee ended in two deaths, according to the newspaper Samoa Times. Six men were arrested.

The match between the villages of Falevau and Savau erupted into a fight after a wicket fell. Two Samoa players were stabbed repeatedly. They died before reaching hospital.

President Pinochet said in a speech yesterday: "The political parties will not return. You may be sure of that."

Formerly various political groups had conceded their membership lists, he said, but now all such lists would have to be made known so that the members "cannot indulge in manoeuvres"—Agence France-Presse.

LEGAL NOTICES

THE COMPANIES ACT, 1948 in the MARKET OF ALLOCHROIA FOR THE PROVISION OF SERVICES. Nature of business: Ship Owners and Builders. LIQUIDATOR appointed: 23rd September 1977. Appointed by: Mr. J. R. Dutton and Provisional Liquidator, Atlantic House, Barbican, EC2N 3BD. London EC2N 3BD.

No 00001 of 1977 in the HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE CHAMBERS OF MANUFACTUREMENTS Limited and in the Matter of MANUFACTUREMENTS Limited.

The Official Receiver having reported to the Court the results of his investigation into the affairs of the above company, the Court has directed that the liquidator be appointed as follows:

For the liquidator: Mr. J. R. Dutton and Provisional Liquidator, Atlantic House, Barbican, EC2N 3BD.

NOTES: The liquidator or contributor to the liquidator is required to pay the costs of the liquidation and to make payment to the Official Receiver.

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SPORT

Racing

O'Brien keen to keep Alleged in training for next season's Arc

From Michael Phillips
Racing Correspondent

Paris, Oct 3

To the many English eyes, the paddock at Longchamp before Sunday's Prix de l'Arc de Triomphe was a most bizarre sight.

True there were 26 runners on parade, their attendants, riders, owners and trainers, but numerous as they were, they were completely outnumbered by the police and photographers who surrounded the French

and racing press. Giscard d'Estaing and his party.

The general chaos was enough to upset even the most placid of temperaments and was the sort of occurrence that would be quite unheard of at either Epsom or Ascot, whose the country in that respect French. French race fans have a thing or two to learn from us. Otherwise it was a day to remember. Whatever fault one can find in French racing, Arc day in particular is a momentous occasion, may not be among the same racing but

As in the past they came from all parts of the globe in spite of the ever-increasing cost of this particular pilgrimage. On the bus which carried back loads from East Anglia, Liverpool and the West Country and an abundance of cars, too numerous to count. Everyone was heading for Paris and the Arc, so it seemed.

Alleged's success in the Arc has a magnetic effect. Just to be there in the heart of the Bois du Boulogne on such a great occasion people are prepared to put up with a lot, even with the prospect of a drink and the inability to have a bet unless you are prepared to queue for hours.

From an Anglo-Irish point of view those are two big drawbacks, but still they swarm across the Champs in their droves.

It is not just the race day out but also for Paris.

Now that the dust has settled on this year's epic and there's been time to gather one's thoughts, surely the most remarkable aspect was the confidence that Vincent O'Brien had in Alleged. Some would say that his approach even amounted to audacity. I must admit that I was amazed when Vincent O'Brien told

me before racing that Piggott was contemplating making all the running on Alleged, and so I know he was O'Brien when he heard the great jockey says as much.

Seldom has a man's judgment been so thoroughly vindicated though. No wonder Piggott was in a gay mood on Sunday night and even seems to dress himself in a Union Jack while celebrating his achievement. By now and not a few surprises. Having won the Great Voltige Stakes at York on Alleged Piggott knew what he was capable of achieving and Alleged duly did his stuff. Together they were an admirable combination.

The credit for buying Alleged and bringing him to Britain in the first place goes to Billy McDonald, a bloodstock agent, who was instrumental in buying him not once but twice first as yearling for \$34,000 and then again as a two-year-old, and an additional two-year-old at that, for \$75,000.

Talking to Vincent O'Brien and Robert Sangster this morning I gathered that they had still not reached a final decision about my horse, but I am sure that the long term, but I know that O'Brien is particularly keen for Alleged to remain in training as a four-year-old and that he should be allowed to train him in a race for the King George VI and Queen Elizabeth Diamond Stakes and next year's Arc.

One horse who will not be in training as a four-year-old is Alleged's current stable companion, Be My Guest. O'Brien has sold his son-in-law John Maguire who rules the roost at Coolmore these days had just gathered syndicate of breeders to buy Be My Guest and stand him that summer. He is to be the King George VI and Queen Elizabeth Diamond Stakes and next year's Arc.

As that syndicate includes Mr Sangster, the Agha Khan, Tim Rogers, Bertram Firestone, Seamus Morris, Walter Haskin, and others, I am sure that O'Brien

will be able to find a home for the Minstrel.

Henderson, who is currently training for Peter Walwyn, rode his first National Hunt winner on Happy Warrior at Kempton Park in 1973 and his first flat winner on Howells at Newmarket two years later. He said: "Strange Love is happy in front and just loves

bowing along." Henderson, who prefers jumping to the flat, hopes to ride the Queen's horse in the June summer jockey title this winter.

"I was second last winter and third before that. This will probably be my last chance because I hope to start training next year in hand. He plans to ride him in the King George VI and Queen Elizabeth Diamond Stakes and next year's Arc.

A horse who will not be in training as a four-year-old is Alleged's current stable companion, Be My Guest. O'Brien has sold his son-in-law John Maguire who rules the roost at Coolmore these days had just gathered syndicate of breeders to buy Be My Guest and stand him that summer. He is to be the King George VI and Queen Elizabeth Diamond Stakes and next year's Arc.

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Appointments Vacant
also on page 13



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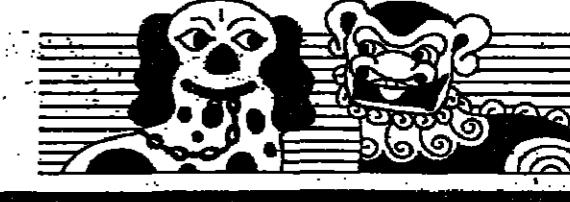
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OCTOBER 1977

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MARIJN PERRY

Illustrations by Giandomenico Belotti's *Illustration of the Mass Chapel in S. Maria in Aracoeli in Rome*

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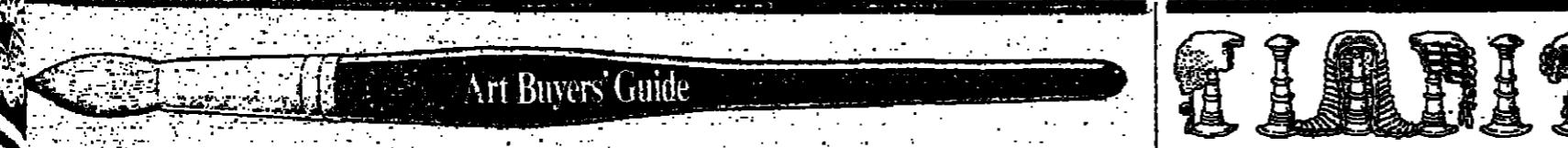
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ON'T THROW AWAY THE GAINS

Healey deserves admiration for his stamina and his age. For the last year at least he has had a basically hostile Labour conference and won respect for the way in which he has stood and stuck to his policy. He has played a major role in establishing a stable monetary policy for the country. He has had the satisfaction of presiding over a most basic improvement in the national and external financial position of the country.

Now his own reputation, with the future course of the economy and the immediate electoral fortunes of the government are at another turning point. He indicated in Brighton at the International Monetary Fund last week, on his return over the weekend and at Brighton that his inclination in favour of some stimulus for the economy this year next, but that the revival of action should be slow and steady, not rushed and dramatic, so far as this form of words respects his policy and that of the Government, it is

objectionable. Although the main political issue for some further measure of fiscal stimulation comes from the trades unions, from the Labour Party in considering its short-term election strategy, it will still be the case next year that rising prices will be a greater electoral liability than rising unemployment.

The ultimate test of Mr

Healey's policy will, therefore, be whether it produces a continuation of the downward trend of prices. So far this year the Government can point with a sense of achievement to the fact that the targets for monetary aggregates have been observed. They can also claim that the level, or at least the timing, of wage demands has been influenced by the steps they have taken to encourage an orderly return to collective bargaining. All of this, however, will be put at risk if monetary policy is suddenly relaxed next year.

This is quite apart from the consequences that such a policy would surely have for the rate of price inflation. The substantial reduction in the rate of price inflation and the prospect that it will fall further in the coming months has, however, tended to obscure the fact that price rises are still at an unacceptable level. Neither in absolute terms, nor in terms of our performance relative to the other main industrial countries is a rate of price inflation at a level of 10 per cent acceptable. Even for the Labour Party, in considering its short-term election strategy, it will still be the case next year that rising prices will be a greater electoral liability than rising unemployment.

The ultimate test of Mr

UNITED STATES POLICY AND ISRAEL

A joint statement from the American and Soviet governments on the Middle East is nothing to be welcomed. The two are co-chairmen of the Geneva Peace Conference, though a degree of understanding between them it is difficult to see how

the Conference can be reconvened, and virtually impossible to see how it could make any progress. Dr Kissinger's policy of the United States, as mediator between Arabs and Israel was surprisingly successful in extending American influence in the Middle East, and less successful also in defusing the immediate crisis after the war of October 1973.

With the Sinai Agreement of September 1975 that policy extended its capacity for advancing the cause of peace—if indeed many would argue that, although that agreement did a new war less likely in near future it also, by the thrust it sowed between the Arab states, made an overall peace settlement more difficult to achieve. In any case, there is little doubt that the final exclusion of the Soviet Union from the process has been one of the factors preventing further progress since then. Soviet influence in the Arab world may have declined, but it remains almost certainly strong enough to block any settlement which the Kremlin strongly approves.

Israelis and their friends in the West have often been tempted to portray the Soviet Union as fundamentally hostile to any peaceful settlement of the Arab-Israel conflict, constantly and irresponsibly urging the Arabs to adopt more extreme and belligerent policies. But both the public record and what has been revealed of private Arab-Israel contacts (for instance by Muhammad Haykal in *The Road to Ramadan*) suggest that this is far too simplistic view. Indeed Israel's own most distinguished historian, Mrs Galia Golani, is Director of the Soviet and European Research Centre at the Hebrew University, founded in a book published earlier this year that "the Soviet action in the absence of significant success in its Middle East policy was an increasingly anti-American pro-radical line in the region, which threatened but did

not actually replace the basic Soviet interest in and even pursuit of a political settlement of the Arab-Israeli crisis". In other words, American success in reducing Soviet influence in the Middle East was purchased at the expense of Soviet cooperation in the achievement of peace.

This point has evidently been understood by the Carter Administration, which seems to have come to the conclusion that, on the one hand it can now deal with the Soviet Union in the Middle East from a position of strength, while on the other continued failure to make progress towards peace may soon jeopardise the American gains made so far.

Behind these points of detail, however, the Israelis are right to detect a growing unanimity of world opinion which insists that they should be willing to accept now an offer they would certainly have jumped at had it been made to them any time before June 1967: peace with their neighbours, recognition of their existence within the frontiers they had then, with some minor rectifications whose net effect would definitely be in their favour, plus no doubt demilitarization of substantial frontier zones with United Nations supervision, early warning systems and whatever international guarantees they think worth having. The one issue which that consensus does not include is the future of Jerusalem, on which there is certainly no uniformity of world view.

Unfortunately it is increasingly clear that such an offer is not now acceptable either to the present Israeli government, or to the opposition or to the majority of the Israeli electorate. President Carter's Middle East policy appears to be running full steam towards a brick wall. He will soon be faced with the choice of either stopping dead and offering embarrassed apologies to his passengers or attempting to remove the brick wall by leverage, using Israel's acute dependence on American support. So far he has ruled out the second choice, and indeed he has good grounds for fearing that it would have the opposite to the desired effect. Yet the fact that American policy is to preserve Israel behind her 1967 frontiers, and that Israel's policy is to preserve those 1967 gains she believes to be essential for national defence, has created an inescapable conflict between the policy of the United States and the policy of Israel.

In reply, the Americans can point out that they have obtained from the Russians a statement which does not refer by name to the Palestine Liberation Organization and which calls only for withdrawal of Israeli armed forces from territories occupied in the 1967 conflict, without the crucial definite article. They can add that the "legitimate rights of the Palestinian people" are not defined, so that the United

States is still not committed to insisting on an independent Palestinian state but only on a "homeland", and that their commitment not to establish direct relations with the PLO until it recognizes Israel's right to exist, and not to invite the PLO to Geneva without Israel's consent, remains intact.

Behind these points of detail, however, the Israelis are right to detect a growing unanimity of world opinion which insists that they should be willing to accept now an offer they would certainly have jumped at had it been made to them any time before June 1967: peace with their neighbours, recognition of their existence within the frontiers they had then, with some minor rectifications whose net effect would definitely be in their favour, plus no doubt demilitarization of substantial frontier zones with United Nations supervision, early warning systems and whatever international guarantees they think worth having. The one issue which that consensus does not include is the future of Jerusalem, on which there is certainly no uniformity of world view.

The direct grant schools themselves have no wish to become the newsworthy party politics. There are welcome signs that the rigid confrontation that has bedevilled education in recent years is beginning to break down. Those of us who believe that a policy of fruitful cooperation between the independent and the maintained sectors of education is in the interests both of the child, the school and the nation will hope, with Mr St John Stevens, that members of all political parties, instead of rushing to take up prepared positions, will consider this scheme on its merits.

Yours faithfully,
JAMES CORBAN
The Old Vicarage,
Stevenson,
Abingdon,
Oxfordshire.

Direct grant schools

From Mr James Corban

Sir, As Chairman of the Direct Grant Joint Committee I warmly welcome the statement of Mr St John Stevens on the "restoration" of the direct grant schools. It is the kind of positive thinking for which those of us who have worked in these schools have long been waiting.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN BAKER
100 Long Road,
Cambridge.

Claim to a united Ireland

From Dr Conor Cruise O'Brien

Sir, Both Mr Rees-Mogg (September 28) and Mr Stinchbury (September 30) overlook the point that not all the population is employed in industry, and this is important for two reasons.

Firstly, if we take the overall figure of gross domestic product per capital the difference between Britain and other countries such as Holland, France, Germany, etc becomes less than two to one (though still two to great). To increase our overall production to the level achieved by advanced countries would both require an increase in productivity in industry and increase total employment.

Secondly, since progress is uneven as between different sectors of industry, most of the benefit of increased productivity should be passed on to the community at large in the form of reduced prices, instead of being given as an increase in wages to the localised group of workers involved. Only in this way will it be possible for labour no longer required in productive industry to be absorbed in service industries.

Finally, we cannot in the long run expect to export our unemployment in the form of favourable balance of trade. The historical record shows that a rapid shortening of the working week must continue. There will then be the problems associated with unaccustomed leisure, but that is another story.

I believe that these effects are wholly evil and that therefore the claim to unity—even if Mr Lynch is right—should be resisted. If Mr Lynch does any good—as it certainly does, for example, in the normal policies of our daily lives—I am not so squeamish as to oppose it in principle, but if it is doing harm I think it is a duty to expose it.

Yours faithfully,

D. A. BELL

87 East End,

Walkington,

North Humberside.

over 5 per cent lower than the average figure for earnings as a whole. In this case the missing reward to labour cannot be accounted for by rewards to capital since the figures quoted embrace the combined reward to labour and capital.

Yours sincerely,

C. J. FELL,

Crown House,

Newport,

Essex.

From Mr D. E. Jordan

Sir, Mr Rees-Mogg (September 28) and Mr Stinchbury (September 30) overlook the point that not all the population is employed in industry, and this is important for two reasons.

Firstly, if we take the overall figure of gross domestic product per capita the difference between Britain and other countries such as

Productivity of British industry

From Professor D. A. Bell

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Yours faithfully,

D. E. JORDAN

Foe Farm,

Newcastle Emlyn,

Dyfed.

From Mr Duncan J. Woolard

Sir, Britain can produce: I was employed by a multinational with instructions to increase production, reduce the backlog, keep delivery promises, etc, etc.

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We can't win = The Dutch can't lose.

Yours faithfully,

DUNCAN J. WOOLARD,

23 The Middlings,

Sevenoaks,

Kent.

From Mr Winston Fletcher

Sir, On the second subject of overmanning and productivity I record that you would wish to have recorded for posterity the following conversation which occurred yesterday evening on a train from Paddington.

Guard to barperson: Tony's serving toast, on the other train.

Barperson: Toast? On his own?

I'll have the union on him.

Guard (apparently taken aback by the vehemence of the barperson's reply): Well his customers seem to like it.

Barperson: Pleasing customers is all very well, but you can go too far. Making toast's a two man job.

Only the reprobate toasting master's name has been changed, in the probably forlorn hope that it may still be possible to protect him.

Yours faithfully,

WINSTON FLETCHER,

Southern Mill,

Bicester,

Oxfordshire.

September 30.

Customer feels frustrated with service and feels they must write to a newspaper. It does not result in quiet attention because in all cases we are trying to get things right for the customer well before they write to a newspaper (as in the case of this customer).

I must stress how important it is for domestic gas appliances to receive regular servicing. This helps the operating efficiency of the appliance, potential problems are identified at an early stage, and there is naturally an important safety factor in seeing that an appliance is in good working order.

We regret that over the years there has been a fall in relative real earnings—the number of pharmacists has fallen by over 25 per cent in the period. Productivity per pharmacist in 1976 was consequently 197 per cent of the 1964 figure but even so the growth in real earnings per pharmacist was still at 129 per cent.

As an inevitable economic response to this massive fall in relative real earnings the number of pharmacists has fallen by over 25 per cent in the period.

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Why integration in Ulster's schools is not as simple as it seems

"We, the Government, are in favour of integrated education, where there is a demand for it. But it is unrealistic to see integrated schooling as a way of solving the killing yesterday of a British soldier in the streets of Belfast." That is what Lord Melchett, the Minister of State for Northern Ireland with responsibility for education, told a group of visiting English educational journalists last week.

There is an irritating tendency for the English on whirlwind tours of the province to look on integration of schools as a panacea for Ulster's troubles. They tend to overlook the immense practical problems of joining together two completely separate education systems, one for the Catholics and the other for the Protestants, run by separate church-dominated school boards, and staffed by teachers trained in separate Protestant or Catholic colleges. Segregation exists for historical reasons and has merely been accentuated by the recent sectarian troubles.

At primary level and at the non-grammar school secondary level, Protestant children tend to go to the state "controlled" schools run by the five regional education and library boards, while Catholic children go to the "voluntary maintained" schools which are largely run by independent

Catholic school boards, though financed almost entirely by the state.

Most of the grammar schools, which cater for one third of the secondary school population, are also run by independent church-dominated boards, which may be either Protestant or Catholic. Private independent schools are virtually unknown in Northern Ireland.

A few Catholics may be found in protestant schools and vice versa, but this is discouraged by the Roman Catholic Church which has always insisted on providing separate schooling for its children. It is not just a question of different religious education, but of provision for the whole moral formation of the child through both what is taught and how it is taught.

The Roman Catholic hierarchy in Northern Ireland is looking with particular concern at the current wave of permissiveness, progressive teaching methods and disciplinary problems in comprehensive schools "across the water". The Government's announcement in June that it is planning to end selection and introduce comprehensive schooling throughout the province has aroused fears that this will somehow entail the abolition of the Catholic voluntary schools.

One of the many oddities about Northern Ireland is that there is complete integration in the special

schools for the handicapped and also throughout further and higher education, with the exception of the teacher training colleges, and no one questions that.

Lord Melchett said last week that there was no question of forcing integration of Protestant and Catholic schools, although the Government felt that nothing but good could come out of voluntary integration. He hopes that comprehensive reorganization is taking place in England and Wales without the abolition of the denominational schools there.

There were other ways in which integration between the two communities could and should be fostered, he said: by changing the law to reduce the church domination of school management boards; by increasing the contacts between Protestants and Catholics that already existed but were rarely heard of, such as in football leagues, adult education classes and youth clubs; by integrating teacher training in higher education and promoting the exchange of teachers between schools of different faiths; by carrying out research into curriculum development and by examining closely the possibility of integrated post-16 schooling in sixth-form centres or tertiary colleges, which could be a logical development of comprehensive reorganization.

"So far there has been no major adverse reaction to the plans for comprehensive reorganization," a senior official at the Northern Ireland Department of Education told us. It is easy to laugh cynically at the apparent hollowness of such a claim, but it is no mean achievement given the entrenched positions of the churches and the grammar schools in Northern Ireland. It is indeed a tribute to Lord Melchett's sensitive handling of the situation that there has not been more of an immediate public outcry, and that discussions are continuing.

Lord Melchett's emphasis is on change "through evolution, not revolution". Getting reorganization right, he says, is more important than doing it quickly. No time limit has been set for reorganization, and some of those who oppose its introduction are no doubt waiting for a change in government at Westminster. The plus examination is being abolished this year, but is being replaced by another system of selection, teachers assessment. In the meantime, the Government has set up three working parties, including one on the position of the voluntary schools, to look at the many implications of comprehensive reorganization.

Diana Gaddes
Education Correspondent

Why Oxbridge must look to its students

"The enemy", said John Rae, headmaster of Westminster School at the recent Head Masters Conference, "is classical humanism... pure rather than applied, learning for its own sake, rather than for a purpose, remote academic, where government did not dictate or economic necessities intrude, above all where education was not geared to some social purpose but had a self-justifying merit... when the world power (Britain) reverted to its former status of trading areas, these attitudes became obsolete."

Oh dear! We can most of us think of many worse enemies. There will always be a place for a small group of first class minds, independent of national or political pressures, striving to free themselves from prejudice and concerned with truth rather than Expediency. Nevertheless, I agree with John Rae that these must be few in number; the trading states required wealth producers, businessmen, technologists, doers, not abstract thinkers, ivory towers, etc. These, we are not good substitutes

of the institutions and geography and business and could certainly help by moving a little more swiftly, are not the people who can do anything radical to other things. For years the politicians have avoided facing the need for real educational revolution by concentrating on social and political issues, dabbling with institutions, which has done nothing for anybody except create unhappiness in the teaching world, please a few political theorists, lead to a useless overproduction of sociologists, crowding like maggots over the decaying corpse of our national institutions, and examination boards, which contribute to the increase by

20 times in violence among minors. If our schools and especially their sixth forms, are to serve the modern trading state more effectively, two things are necessary.

First, the universities must lead the change; second, the rewards offered by engineering and industrial management must be seen to equal those, for instance, offered to the top government bureaucrats.

It is the universities which govern the school curriculum.

If the parents of intelligent students want them to go to university, and the students view this as the logical end of their studies, then the schools have to accept the conditions which the universities lay down for entry: Theoretically two, and, in practice, normally three highly specialized "A" levels. In the case of medicine and many scientific and engineering courses, these are laid down in such a way as to virtually prevent any other post "O" level studies, except for the outstandingly brilliant. Dr Richard Hoggar, the former assistant director general of UNESCO said on Friday that the universities should provide more courses in the plastic and performing arts. The universities do not consider them academically respectable because they do not involve the exclusive use of books. How right he is! When at last year's Headmasters' Conference I asked the Vice-Chancellor of Cambridge whether the English and modern language courses at that great university could not consider offering such opportunities to relieve the tedium of unrehearsed and constant critical analysis (to offer, for example, opera, acting, film studies, sculpture or creative writing in connection with Italian), his lofty reply was: "If you want that sort of thing, there are other places to which you should send your students". Quite so Madam; we are beginning to realize it. The inevitable function of most universities is to suggest ways of change to enable boys and girls to study more broadly in the sixth forms or at university, is one of fear: fear of dropping standards, fear of becoming indistinguishable from polytechnics, fear of needing an extra year in the courses they offer at a time of financial cuts. Above all, they are so hamstrung by their own over democratic-bureaucratic constitutions that change is only possible if it pleases everybody; which means that it is impossible.

If the universities do not change by offering some outlet to the doers as well as to the abstract thinkers, if they do not encourage application from students with a broader band of post "O" level studies, if they do not change their entry requirements and develop more inter-disciplinary courses, then they will be overtaken by the polytechnics and will struggle all significant school reforms. As lifelong supporters of Oxford, many of my colleagues are nubbling to the fact that many of the newer universities and the polytechnics are overcoming the no longer logical prejudice of parents and are attracting the more able and active minded students they deserve. For they are rediscovering the truth known by the Renaissance: that the highest function of intelligent man lies in creation and activity not criticism.

If the rewards offered by engineering and industrial management, you cannot blame youngsters for noticing that they are far smaller than those offered by other countries. Able engineers often return to school telling stories of disillusionment —no promotion on ability, penal taxation for management, and constant criticism blaming all the difficulties of industry on those who carry disproportionate responsibility for negligible reward.

If pressure groups are to be formed for the reformation of our education, it is quite clear at where they should be directed. Universities must not remain so exclusively institutions for the promotion of narrow academics, but places where men and women can indeed seek for truth, but can also the same time develop creative intelligence in a way which is balanced and practical.

Logie Bruce Lockhart
The author is Headmaster of Gresham School.

How many medical graduates is enough?

Average number of appointments each year 1972-1976

	Replaced posts	(less deaths and new posts)	Posts created by immigration	Total
General practitioner posts	1,150	220	1,370	3,500-3,600
Hospital consultant posts	340	360	700	1,800-2,000
Total	1,490	580	2,070	5,700-5,800

* Figures available for 1974 only

The following table repeats the recent career prospects of the NHS in the United Kingdom, and is derived from data issued by the Department of Health and Social Security.

In each of these years it can be seen that about 1,000 United Kingdom medical graduates obtained a post in general practice. Since it takes about four years from qualification to obtain a general practice post, these doctors qualified in 1968-1971, when about 2,100 new medical graduates were produced by British medical schools. This left 1,120 doctors each year hoping for other posts. Some

there are many arguments either for an increase in the number of United Kingdom-trained doctors or for a decrease, but they all depend on an assessment of the number of doctors needed by a community.

In this country we have had three major reports on this problem; in 1944 the Goodenough Committee recommended that more doctors were needed and there followed such a surfeit of highly qualified United Kingdom graduates in the 1950s that very large numbers were obliged to emigrate to find responsible work.

In 1957 the Williams Committee came to the opposite conclusion, advice which may have led to the current shortage in hospital staffing. The Todd Commission in 1968 repeated the Goodenough Committee's advice, but since it takes 10 to 15 years for changes in medical school intake to affect NHS medical staffing, the problem is only now starting to appear.

Is there any formula that gives the number of doctors that a country requires to provide proper medical care for all its citizens? Each term in this question affects the answer. What sort of doctors are meant? Is the country rich or poor? Is its health service state-run, in private hands, financed by insurance companies or is it a mixed system?

What is the proper medical care appropriate to the country? How many citizens does the country have and what is the expected number in the future? It is precisely because there are so many variables that there can be no definite answers to these questions; this is why three learned committees on separate occasions have produced different answers, which in the event have proved to be wrong. The statistic giving the worst trouble has been the predicted population of this country, which has defied accurate forecasting each time. What other way is there of assessing the need? Is supply and demand the only satisfactory way? Unfortunately in the United Kingdom both the number of medical graduates and the number of posts in the NHS can be controlled directly or indirectly by government, so that simple market forces no longer operate. Furthermore because of the long delay between a medical student entering medical school and seeking his or her final post, as much as 15 or 20 years for some consultant specialists, it is highly important that a proper career structure must be available and adaptable.

In 1975 in Britain we had 91,600 qualified doctors. Sixteen per cent were retired, so there was one working doctor for every 715 people. Half these doctors work in the hospital service and a third in general practice, a ratio that reflects the style of medicine practised in this country, the rest are employed in the army, industry and the universities. One might think that proper medical care appropriate to a country should be related to medical need, but this concept is really an abstract one, very difficult to quantify let alone define. The usual factor that determines the quantity and quality of care is demand, itself determined by the cost of medical care. There is almost no limit to the possibilities with private medical care, but state-controlled health services are financed by general taxation which usually means that the amount of money spent on health is the smallest amount of the gross national product that the electorate will tolerate.

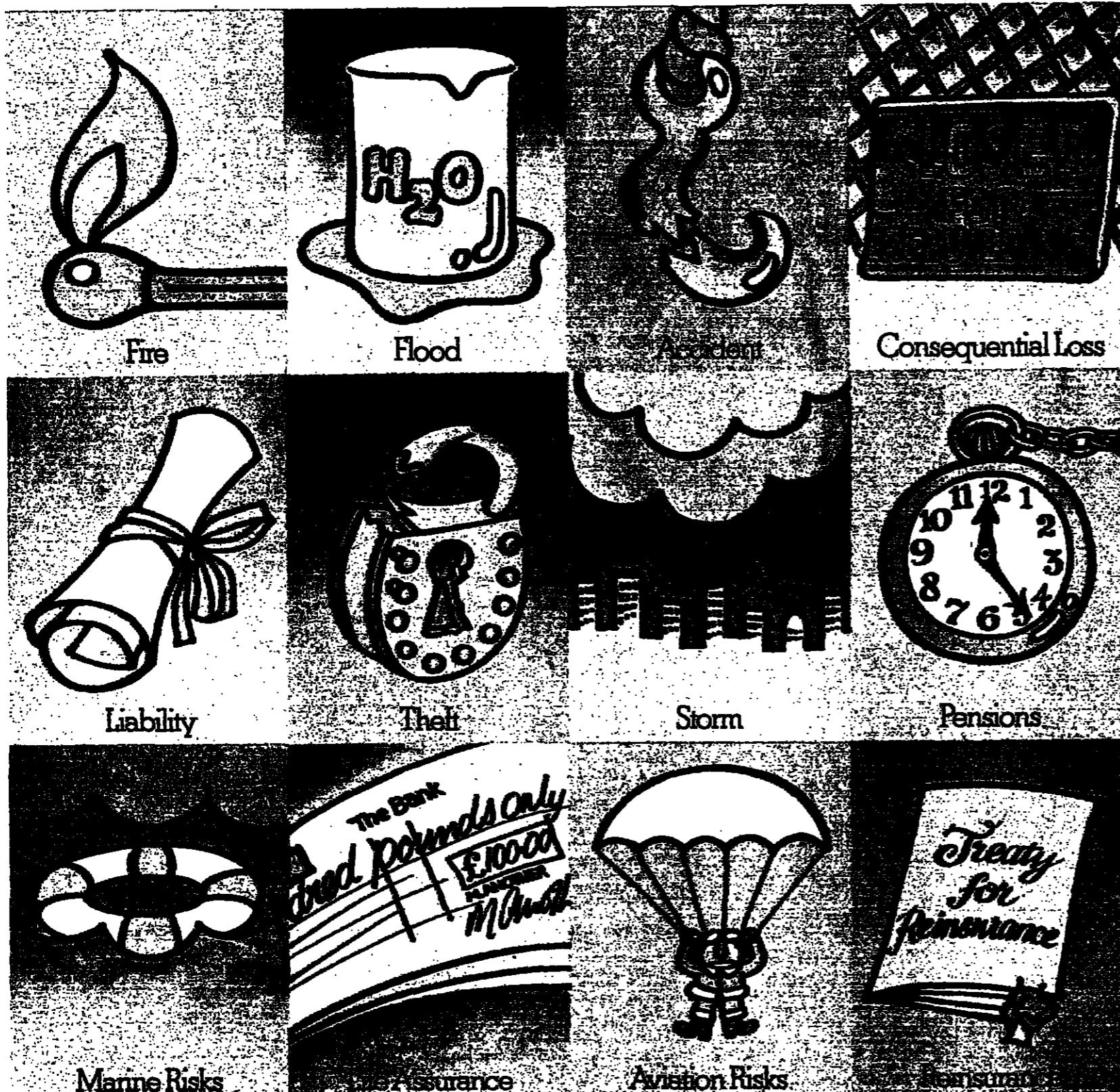
Entry to the medical profession depends on medical school places and the attractiveness of a medical career to sixth form students. University councils, prompted by government guidance, decide the number of medical school places. There has never been a shortage of suitable entrants, because medicine has always been an attractive career with its intense human interest, the drama of acute illness, the regular satisfaction of helping others and its universality with the expectation that a job could be found anywhere in the world. Although there are restrictions of entry to certain countries, the recent EEC directive on the free movement of doctors in Europe underlines this freedom. If the career prospects both in number and quality were limited and this were known, would this deter entrants? If it did not, then there would be 10 to 15 years in which to expand and alter the staffing structure of the health service in order to cope with a surplus of doctors. If it did act as a deterrent, there would be the same time interval in which to organize a similar contraction of the service.

There are three solutions to the problem: Should an economy boom or more funds be found for the NHS and private medicine then more doctors could be employed, but it must not be forgotten that the cost of an extra doctor, not just his or her salary but there is a far greater cost in the supporting services and personnel that are needed to allow the medical work to be done. If the population rises more doctors will be needed, but this is contrary to current forecasts.

A second solution is to redesign the staffing structure of the health service so that there are more permanent posts, perhaps a third of all doctors in temporary training posts and the remainder hold permanent posts, this ratio could be altered so that there is only a sixth of all doctors in temporary training posts. This change means that there will be a dramatic alteration in the style of work of most doctors and this change may be difficult for the profession to accept.

The third solution is to reduce the number of medical school places, a step now advocated by most medical institutions, but this is not accepted by the Department of Health and Social Security. Unless one of these three solutions appears on the horizon soon, only the brightest sixth-formers and the fainthearted should be advised to undertake a long and arduous medical career.

Dr Alan B. Shurlock
The author is Deputy President Hospital Consultants and Specialists Association



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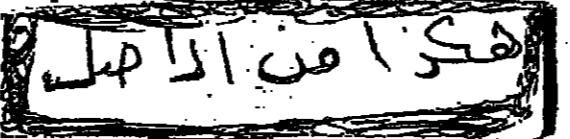
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Logie Bruce Lockhart

The author is Headmaster of Gresham School.

W many
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enough?

John Foord
CHARTERED
SURVEYORS

Whitehall expects new investment of over £6,250m for next year

Peter Hill
Industrial Correspondent
manufacturing companies planning to spend between £50m and £6,500m on new plant next year. This suggests a rise of between 12 and 17 per cent on the expected figure for 1977.

However, once in the past 10 years there has been such a level of spending realized and on only occasions in the past 21 years have such improved prospects of substantially increased investment emerged.

The latest quarterly survey conducted by the Department of Industry from a sample of manufacturing firms will undoubtedly reflect further evidence that policies for the regeneration of manufacturing industry through the elaborate tripartite social strategy is beginning to work.

But the projections are based on a survey of intermediate and Whitehall statistics, which are only too keenly aware of the pitfalls of forecasting the levels of spending in industry.

Indeed the latest projection of spending levels next year reflects a considerable downward revision of estimates for last year made only three months ago by the Department of Industry when it indicated spending next year by Britain's manufacturing companies would rise by 20 per cent or more.

A year ago in the intentions for 1977 the Department of Industry was forecasting a rise in spending this year of between 15 and 20 per cent.

Our investment hopes failed to materialize on that scale. On basis of the latest returns, Whitehall now expects that the rate of investment by

Nuclear expert will head boilermaking industry

Roger Vievoe
Mr Ron Campbell, who has advised the construction of Britain's only two operating advanced gas cooled reactors (AGRs) has been lured away from the state-owned Nuclear Power Company to head a structured boilermaking industry which expects to be leading another generation of reactors.

From November 1, Mr Campbell, the assistant managing director of NPC, will become executive designate of the company which will be headed by the boilermaking people at the CEBG, who have intimated that they would be very happy with his appointment.

Mr Campbell, who is 52, joined the Nuclear Power Group (TNP) as director and general manager, and played a leading part in the contracts for the AGR stations at Hinkley "B" in Somerset and Hunterston "B" in Scotland, which are now operating successfully.

When TNP was merged into NPC, Mr Campbell continued his work on the AGR side of the business as assistant managing director.

Giltts fall after early gains

David Morris
Ordinary shares and government stocks reacted from a start on the London stock market yesterday. The slump most pronounced in gilt issues continued overseas despite brought early gains of as much as £2 in some cases as pound went ahead again. In the opening of the four-party conference introduced a note of caution, and the buyers withdrew the profit taking. After last week's hefty gains the profit taking is regarded as inevitable.

How the markets moved

Car buyers give boost to advance in credit sales

By Our Economic Staff

A sharp increase in lending to car buyers led to a big rise in new credit extended by finance houses in August. The increase, of £38m to £201m, was part of a general advance in credit sales in August which could mark the beginning of some slight recovery from the depressed levels of earlier this year.

Total new credit extended in August rose to £471m, with residential credit going up to £216m from £200m.

There was also an increase in the value of retailers' credit sales.

Taking the 1966 figure as 100, the August weekly average was 318 compared with 295 in July. All this increase occurred in the general stores sector, which excludes both consumer durable shops and department stores.

The August figures come after a period in which retailers' credit had advanced and finance house business had lagged; the effect is to leave advances by both sectors running at a level 7 per cent higher in the three months to August than in the previous three months.

Recovery in all forms of credit retail sales may reflect a bottoming out of confidence, combined with a slight improvement in disposable incomes which is making people more prepared to buy.

The Government hopes that consumption will soon from on provide a significant driving force for growth.

But the August figures themselves will have only a limited impact on British output, since figures already released showed that the car sector, where growth was strongest, was heavily influenced by sales of imports rather than domestic cars.

Retail sales: Revised figures for retail sales in August show that the index of volume was slightly higher than first thought, at 107.2 instead of the 107 originally estimated.

Clothing and footwear had a particularly good month.

RETAIL SALES

The following are the seasonally adjusted figures for the volume of retail sales and value of new instalment credit released by the Department of Industry:

	Sales by volume 1970=100	Percentage change latest 3 months on previous 3 months			New credit ext'd £m
		3 months	annual	annual	
1976					
Aug	108.9	+5.1	305		
Sept	108.2	+4.9	319		
Oct	108.1	+3.8	310		
Nov	108.2	+1.5	332		
Dec	108.3	-1.5	331		
1977					
Jan	106.7	-2.1	324		
Feb	105.7	-6.6	342		
March	103.1	-11.8	351		
April	103.4	-14.0	349		
May	104.4	-12.7	358		
June	103.8	-4.1	350		
July	107.0	+4.3	363		
Aug	107.2	+10.9	417		

Restrictions remain on scrap exports

Failure by the European Commission to agree to terms for a relaxation of controls on exports of scrap to countries outside the Community and other British scrap processors, and their European colleagues, face a further period of continued restrictions.

The Department of Industry announced last night that present interim arrangements would remain in force until a firm decision was taken by the Commission, with some change in the terms for the licensing of exports of high-grade scrap.

Broker to step down

Rudolf Wolff & Co, the London commodity brokers, announced last night that Mr Philip Jevons will relinquish the post of deputy chairman on March 31 next.

The Times index: 217.60 +1.15
The FT index: 520.1 -0.6

THE POUND

Secs	18p to 95p	12p to 357p
Gold	18p to 95p	12p to 357p
West. W.	15p to 49p	Phoenix Timber 14p to 17p
Tin	12p to 30p	Porter Chardron 12p to 17p
Lead Dist	12p to 120p	SA Land 21p to 87p
Steel	12p to 440p	Sus Alliance 15p to 662p
Cont Gas	12p to 275p	Telefonia 4p to 42p
Crude Oil	12p to 275p	
Hrs		
Home Stns	5p to 230p	Nat of Anst 5p to 210p
Beers Dist	5p to 251p	Pretoria P Crnt 5p to 177p
Metals	5p to 195p	Seccombe Pnt 10p to 280p
Platinum	5p to 95p	Steep Rock 5p to 50p
Alloys	4p to 138p	Tiger Oats 10p to 50p
Gas	2p to 45p	Tisbury Cont 5p to 245p
Gas		Welkom 5p to 35p
Gold	gained \$1 an ounce to 315.375.	
Gold	gold gained 39.75 per cent (active rate 26.98 per cent).	SDR-1 was 1.16896 on Monday while SDR-1 was 0.665732.
Gold	gold gained 83 points to 550.	Commodities: Reuters' index was 1502.4 (previous 1506.9).
Gold	gold gained 83 points to 550.	The effective exchange index was at 52.3.

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THE TIMES TUESDAY OCTOBER 4 1977

THE TIMES BUSINESS NEWS

Talks with IMF could lead to larger stimulus in April Budget

Mr Healey may ask for more leeway

By David Blake

Mr Healey may ask the International Monetary Fund to increase the limits for next year set out in the Letter of Intent in order to give himself room for a large new stimulus in his April Budget.

Such a stimulus, which would be in addition to any November measures would depend on earnings increasing at only a moderate rate over the period to the spring. A firm decision on expansion will thus not be taken until next year.

However, if the Chancellor is to give himself room for a Budget with significant tax cuts, he will have to find leeway during his talks with the IMF this year.

This is because the budgetary estimates of the Bank of England, the Service Credit Expenses Fund (DCE) will have to be converted into firm figures before the start of 1978.

Two elements may be pointing in the direction of such a package, which would in effect give unions further tax cuts as a reward for past restraint in wages in the

months to April instead of making it conditional on a new round of pay policy.

One is the growing conviction within the Treasury that even if earnings increase by more than the 10 per cent aimed for under the present round of bargaining there will be no explosion in pay this year. Thus the prospect of a tax-cutting Budget in April becomes the real possibility at least in terms of the pay element in the equation.

The other is a growing concern about the problems which might be faced for the Government's monetary targets next year if the economy begins to expand, as Mr Healey hopes it will.

There are growing anxieties in the Treasury and the Bank of England about whether it will be as easy to keep money supply in check during a time of recovery as it is during the present recession. Disagreement on how far the rise in interest rates which would be necessary to restrain money supply down would be remains intense.

Those who support the retention of firm monetary guidelines, which would obviously be reinforced by maintaining the IMF ceiling on DCE for next year at its proposed level argue that in order to increase inflation, there is dispute about the effect a tight money policy would have, with some saying that the financial system is such that interest rates could go up without doing great damage to the economy.

Others worry whether there will be a harmful effect on investment, on the other hand.

The Fund itself might not be opposed to renegotiating the ceilings for 1978-79. Two indications in this direction came in Washington last week, when Dr Witteveen said that countries such as the United Kingdom could contribute more to world economic growth as they moved into payments surplus. There was widespread talk of the need to boost demand through fiscal action in the form of tax cuts rather than through allowing wages to rise.

US puts brake on steel dumping by Tokyo

From Our US Economics Correspondent

Washington, Oct 3

Carbon steel plate manufactured in Japan is being dumped in the American market, the United States Treasury announced.

The Carter Administration is backing down now from its tough anti-dumping stand on steel.

It seems probable that the President will order Mr Robert Strauss, Special Representative for Trade Negotiations, to seek "orderly marketing agreements" with Japan and the United States.

Importers of this product are to be required to post bonds sufficient to cover estimated dumping duties of about 32 per cent on all further carbon steel imports.

The Treasury also announced that it has not yet reached a final decision on whether Japanese welded stainless steel pipe and tubing is being sold in America at less than fair market value.

But it has closed its investigation, for lack of sufficient evidence, into whether grain oriented steel made in Italy is benefiting from special Italian government subsidies.

These announcements come at a time when Mr Anthony Solomon, Under-Secretary of the Treasury for Monetary Affairs, is heading a special task force, announced by President Carter last Thursday, into foreign steel sales in this country.

There can be no doubt that

the Carter Administration is backing down now from its tough anti-dumping stand on steel.

It is the first of a few months ago.

It seems probable that the President will order Mr Robert Strauss, Special Representative for Trade Negotiations, to seek "orderly marketing agreements" with Japan and the United States.

Import effect, page 20

Metal Box and power price rises granted

By Patricia Tisdall

Interior price increases have been granted by the Price Commission to two organizations whose notified price rises are among the first to be investigated under the new price control legislation.

Mr Bell was told yesterday that it could put up its prices of its processed food, beverage and aerosol cans by an average of 9.31 per cent with immediate effect.

The Carter administration is under considerable pressure from the steel companies and from trade unions to impose import tariffs and quotas on steel imports.

The unions are focussing their protectionist efforts on steel, and if they win on this front, then will seek protection for many other industries.

This was made clear in a strongly worded statement issued today by the AFL-CIO trade union organization. It notes that "the expected \$30,000m (about £17.647m) trade deficit in 1977 sounds a clear warning that, unless immediate governmental steps are taken, we can look forward to the ultimate decimation of American manufacturers".

There can be no doubt that

Lockheed repays last of \$250m federal loan

Washington, Oct 3—Lockheed

Fukuda, the Prime Minister, today stressed the need for North America, West Europe and Japan to cooperate more closely than ever to settle world economic problems.

In his policy speech delivered to the Diet, the Prime Minister said that the biggest task the world faces today was to rebuild and stabilize the global economy, which had yet to recover from the shock of the 1973 oil crisis.

At one time Lockheed owed the Government almost \$250m (£143m), but has now convinced its commercial bankers to extend sufficient credit for it to pay off the remaining \$60m debt.

Senator William Proxmire, chairman of the Senate Banking, Housing and Urban Affairs Committee, said today that Mr Robert Haack, who has just given up the chairmanship of Lockheed, "must have worked miracles to turn Lockheed around".

The guaranteed portion of Lockheed's loans should have been paid off in 1974, but continuing problems at the company resulted in the repayments being delayed three times.

Senator Proxmire and many

members of Congress believe the aid to Lockheed set a bad precedent and, as the Senator said today, "In our free market system government has no business being this kind of a partner, bailing out private commercial corporations".

The Lockheed bail out was bad public policy and despite the apparent happy ending it must never be repeated."

Mr Haack, who said at the outset that he was only prepared to become a temporary chairman of the company, took over in February, 1976, when Mr Daniel Haughton was forced to resign after his closure of massive Lockheed foreign bribes.

He swiftly set about building a new image and new

Sir Derek hopeful on exports to EEC

By Melvyn Westlake

Within a couple of years Britain could eliminate its deficit with the European Economic Community on its trade in manufactured goods, according to Sir Derek Ezra, chairman of the European Trade Committee, the Area Advisory Group of the British Overseas Trade Board, and head of the National Coal Board.

He was speaking at a lunch in London yesterday afternoon, a national conference being held at the Wembley Conference Centre on November 29 to promote exports to Western Europe.

The conference will be opened by Sir Frederick Catherwood, chairman of the BOTC and chaired by Sir Derek Mr Dell, the Secretary of State for Trade, is also expected to attend.

Sir Derek said yesterday that since 1974 there had been an improvement in the balance of trade in manufactured exports to Western Europe. This followed a decade in which Britain's deficit in this sector had become steadily more adverse.

Since 1952, the proportion of Britain's exports going to Western Europe had risen from just over 30 per cent, to 52 per cent in 1976. At the same time, the proportion going to Commonwealth markets had dropped from 38 per cent to 15 per cent.

Sir Derek said that he was against allowing the exchange rate of the pound to rise against other currencies. This would introduce another element of uncertainty for our exporters.

Next month's conference, he said, would include case studies of four companies which have experienced and overcome some of the practical problems of exporting to Western Europe.

These are Marks & Spencer, Haworth Engineering, of Poole; Colt International, of Havant, Hampshire, and Bovis Funnell, of Newhaven, Sussex.

Exporting to Western Europe, 1977, is the culmination of a series of Export Dynamics Conferences held throughout Britain during the past two years. Between 6,000 and 10,000 companies have been invited to attend.



Sir Geoffrey Howe, Mr Gordon Borrie and Mr Charles Williams at yesterday's seminar: measuring the watchdog's role.

Hint of Price and Monopolies merger

By Patricia Tisdall

The possibility of an amalgamation of the Price Commission with the Monopolies and Mergers Commission was discussed at a seminar on the new price code in London yesterday. Speaking about the possibly overlapping functions of the two organisations, Mr Charles Williams, chairman of the Price Commission, said that in his view a fusion was "more a question of administration than principle".

Since some 700 sectors of British industry had been identified as containing potential monopolies, it was not possible for the Monopolies Commission alone to investigate all of them under its present structure and method of working.

Mr Gordon Borrie, director general of the Office of Fair Trading, thought that "the present roles of the two commissions are complementary". He added that it was a mistake to think that, after the creation of

the new Price Commission, the Monopolies and Mergers Commission had been left with little to do.

"Fusion may well be desirable in due course," said Mr Borrie, "but I think it is worth making two points on this. Firstly, the MMC is a body of 30 years' experience and, although no one in industry likes the burden of an MMC inquiry, few would dispute the thoroughness, fairness and judicial care it brings to bear on its work."

Secondly, now the Price Commission has been reconstituted, with a wider institutional change should not have made before there is adequate experience of its work."

The Price Commission, even when it examined the relationship between price levels and anti-competitive practices in a certain sector of industry, was essentially concerned with making a judgement only as to whether current or proposed price levels were justified.

The Monopolies Commission had frequently been asked to look deeper, or examine the basic structure of an industry and to investigate anti-competitive practices which were necessarily concerned immediately with price levels. These included practices such as re-fusals in supply and exclusive dealing arrangements.

Sir Geoffrey Howe, Shadow Chancellor of the Exchequer and one of the architects of the first phase of price controls, commented that "price control must be seen as being on its way out".

He added that "Coexistence of the Price Commission and the Monopolies Commission must be as difficult as possible on a long-term basis".

Examining the operation of new price controls, Mr Williams said companies were having to spend too much time to comply with the system. He is meeting the Confederation of British Industry next week to see if it can be simplified.

Imports force cuts in US steel prices

Pittsburgh, Oct 3.—Because

of heavy competition from low-price imports, American domestic steel prices have been softening in recent months, compounding the industry's profit problems, a spokesman for the United States Steel Corporation said.

Steel buyers report that in response to the competitive pressure, big domestic mills are selling some steel at below list prices, either directly or through distributors.

These buyers claim the discounts that are available on a wide range of products, including sheets, an item that has been buoyed by consumer-goods demand most of this year and last.

The import pressure comes on top of an already sluggish domestic steel market. Capital spending demand for heavy steel products continues to lag behind industry hopes, and consumers' demand for lighter,

flat-rolled products has been one of the few consistent bright spots.

With profits down in this uncertain market, many steelmakers have taken harsh belt-tightening steps in recent weeks, including plant closings and lay-offs.

Any action by the Carter Administration to restrict steel imports could ease the industry's pricing pressure, even if demand remains somewhat sluggish.

Voluntary liquidation for Liberian tanker concern

By Peter Hill
Industrial Correspondent

Phillips Petroleum confirmed yesterday that a shipping company in which it has an interest had declared itself insolvent. The company is the Liberian-based Multinational Gas and Petrochemical which is involved in the transport of liquefied petroleum gases and chemicals.

The oil company holds a 43.5 per cent interest in Multinational through its subsidiary Phillips Inc., with the balance of shares in the company held by the French concern, Societe Anonyme de Gestion et d'Armements.

It was stressed that Phillips Inc. did not control the activities of Multinational, which had operated as an independent company.

Officials of the London-based service company of Multinational were not available to comment yesterday.

Kenya coffee crop sets new record at £250m

From Our Correspondent Nairobi, Oct 3

Normally, a record crop such as that achieved for 1975-76 would be followed by a smaller crop. But exceptionally good rains fell at the end of 1976 and throughout most of this year, producing an unprecedented increase in the output of coffee.

Although market prices have fallen considerably from earlier levels—last week's Nairobi coffee auction averaged about £1,435 a ton, or much less than half the levels achieved earlier this year—the average for the crop year is still about £2,800 a ton, which is much higher than last year's average price.

This is about two and a half times the figure earned for the previous season's crop, and coffee earnings are the main component in the wave of prosperity now affecting Kenya.

CSA survey to support export proposals

Computer news

and the adoption of double deductions for export costs for tax purposes.

According to Department of Industry statistics, work for foreign clients accounted for about £12m of the computer services industry's total £225m in 1976, or between 5 per cent and 6 per cent.

Tesco's mini

Tesco, the supermarket group, is to use a Computer Automation minicomputer to control the receipt, allocation, transfer and loading of "Home 'n' Wear" goods at the group's warehouse in Milton Keynes.

This warehouse holds about £10m worth of stock.

The system automatically allocates goods received (by issuing paper tickets) instructing the fork-lift drivers where to store the goods; and transfers the correct amount of already stored goods to a special area where the are loaded on to delivery vans according to picking lists generated by the company's ICL 1904S mainframe computer at Chesham.

The equipment will be used in the RIBI's new printing centre to speed publication of an increased range of braille books and periodicals for educational, vocational and recreational purposes.

Operators at 16 text-entry terminals will key in text from

English originals. The computer system will translate this into braille output coded on to magnetic tape cassettes. These will control embossing machines which punch the braille characters on to zinc plates suitable for use on printing presses.

Braille production

A computer-based system for the production of braille literature has been ordered by the Royal National Institute for the Blind. This includes two GEC 4070 computers, Lynwood input and text-editing visual-display terminals, and braille editing terminals developed by Sigma Electronic Systems.

The equipment will be used in the RIBI's new printing centre to speed publication of an increased range of braille books and periodicals for educational, vocational and recreational purposes.

UUCSL chooses Itel

Unilever Computer Services Ltd (UUCSL) has ordered an Itel Advance System AS/51 com-

puter (functionally equivalent to an IBM 370/158) for its Burgess Hill computer centre. This is the first sale by Itel of an Advanced System in the United Kingdom.

According to Mr Len Rawle, UUCSL chairman, the decision was based principally on cost-performance considerations, and involved extensive comparative studies.

Stock management

A new materials management system which has been implemented by the Comshare business in a number of engineering and manufacturing companies is now being generally marketed initially with an emphasis on mechanical engineering companies which assemble products from piece parts.

Known as BOSS, the system uses a terminal in the user's office which is connected to the Comshare timesharing network to provide the processing and control of stock levels, demands on stock and supplies into stock.

In addition the user can simulate the effect of various production plans on existing and expected stock levels.

Kenneth Owen

Profits and Earnings surge ahead

Six Months	Six Months	% Increase
30.6.77	30.6.76	1977 on 1976
£2000	£2000	
Turnover	31,950	27,853
Pre-Tax Profit	1,290	750
Interim Dividend	0.5p	0.2p
Earnings per share	1.275p	0.810p
		57.4%

Brown Brothers

Corporation Limited

Southampton Place, London WC1A 2DE

E.G. Spearing, Executive Chairman, comments:

"In a period in which the industries we serve have had problems, our profits and earnings have exceeded forecasts and we expect these trends to continue"

The vehicle component distribution and engineering Group

Leyland Cars faces another strike threat

Leyland Cars could face a second strike threat soon. Leaders of 3,000 toolroom workers have already called an all-out stoppage from October 28 over their demand for separate negotiating rights, now represented by 14,000 other skilled workers are to approach the management with a similar claim for talks on a single craft agreement.

Leyland, intent on introducing corporate wage bargaining, are employing, says Mr Alan Young, chairman of the newly formed Leyland Craft Organization, said yesterday that his members might join the toolmakers on strike.

"We do not see strike action as a way of achieving anything but when it comes to the last resort . . .", he said. The craftsman's leaders are deferring a decision on whether to link up with the toolmen until they have an answer from the company.

Asked if, in view of Leyland's financial plight, they would go ahead with their strike, Mr Roy Fraser, the toolmen's leader, said it would be the management's responsibility if they were forced into another dispute.

The strike need not take place "but we are determined to see a situation where our views are heard at the negotiating table".

Marina dispute: Merina output at Leyland Cars assembly plant at Cowley was halted yesterday by an internal dispute which caused 1,000 workers to be laid off.

What disturbs me about the running down of services to the public—in a so-called public service—is the Post Office's total lack of accountability. Local councillors (borough and county) and local MPs, all of whom have voted in opposition to this proposed closure, have to justify their actions to the electorate. The Post Office seem accountable to

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Little accountability for hardship of sub-post office closures

From Mrs Ruth Lyon

Sir, On September 26 in *The Times* the Post Office, in reply to the letter of Mr John Lyon on this subject which you published on September 21, wrote that "as life styles change, as populations grow and society gradually moves with the pace of time, so does the sub-post office system, to adjust to meet these changing needs of our customers". I was fascinated

no one and dispense statistics and platitudes like "there are three other post offices within a mile" which may sound fine to the planners in St Martin's le Grand but which mean up to a two-mile radius each way. For example, the 750 people in the village of Gilberes, to quote W. S.

Gilberes, these platitudes merely attempt to give aistic verisimilitude to an otherwise bald and unconvincing narrative". Yours faithfully,

RUTH LYON (MRS),

11 Riverside Road,

Thame, Oxfordshire, OX9 1QF.

September 26.

From the Chief Executive, Eden District Council

Sir, Being a Chief Executive of a District Council with a small population dispersed over more than half a million acres, I was deeply concerned to read a letter from the Operations Department of the Post Office in your column yesterday.

It is quite clear that whilst the story is true, wholly or otherwise, the actions were planned and the effect on rural communities will be far greater than the decline in services upon which they rely. In passing, why should the provision in towns be twice as generous as that elsewhere? In most towns there are reasonable transport facilities; in most rural areas there are not.

I have looked quickly at the map this morning and it is clear to me that if the Post Office were to work to a minimum separation of two miles (and how long would it be before that was extended to four or five miles?) over a dozen sub-post offices would be being considered for closure in the district alone. This conflicts with the evidence which the Post Office apparently gave to the Countryside Review Com-

World Bank loan to Peru based on 10 year budget

From Mr Michael Lubbock

Sir, I refer to the Peruvian Ambassador's letter (September 5) about the Peruvian Corporation of which I was executive deputy chairman from 1960 to 1968. During this period I negotiated the World Bank loan.

Production is still not back to the record 856,000 barrels a day reached during May because the oil companies took advantage of improved summer weather for maintenance and new construction work.

British Petroleum turned down the tap on the biggest producer, the Petros field, while it installed gas-processing facilities, and the Brent field was completely shut down for the installation of gas injection facilities.

Although market prices have fallen considerably from earlier levels—last week's Nairobi coffee auction averaged about £1,435 a ton, or much less than half the levels achieved earlier this year—the average for the crop year is still about £2,800 a ton, which is much higher than last year's average price.

Despite its size—it claims to be the world's largest tobacco company—BAT's was prohibited until 1972 from selling cigarettes in Britain under an international reciprocal trading agreement with Imperial Tobacco.

The government did in fact authorize annual tariff increases which automatically increased the annual wage increases, these being dictated by the government since wage claims ended in government arbitration. On the other hand, the government never took the necessary steps to control and reasonably fix road transport, as they had undertaken to do as a condition of more than one World Bank loan for road construction.

Consequently, the corporation could not put the authorised tariff increases into effect, since it had done so, would have lost too much revenue to the uncontrolled and fly-by-night road transport. In short, while the government imposed ever higher costs it did not "enable" the corporation to increase its income proportionately. The outcome was that the government was unable to take over the railways until they were bankrupt.

The corporation, like other foreign companies, has been accused of making too much money out of its operations. The facts are that my dividend was even paid on the original stock in 1960, and that £1,500 of bonus acquired in 1960 (£1,000 in 1967, with accumulated unpaid interest of £900).

You're early

MICHAEL LUBBOCK

Apartment 20

BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

UDT to join the options bandwagon

ited Dominions Trust, the instalment group, may take a stake in the London Commodity Clearing House. Owned at present by four major jobbers and the broking of Vickers da Costa, LOCH is to run proposed market in Standard Exercise Options and, with a capital of £2.5m, guarantee the options contracts.

The emergence of this new stakeholder from the work UDT's subsidiary, International Commodity Clearing House, has been carried out for LOCH in drafting programme for the introduction of the options market.

The programme should be presented to the Options Committee of Stock Exchange within the next few days, if adopted, will form the basis of a dummy traded options run which the experts expect to try some time this winter.

reductions and phase three pay rises, begin to push through into spending. Currys' comments that trading conditions continue to put pressure on margins and volume is still above the same as last year's is no more than natural caution about when the upturn will materialize, and should be treated as such. The omens are still good.

Its acquisition of the 77 Lloyds shops a year ago will have tended to depress margins, as they are at the small end of the Currys range, but they are building market share and a fall in credit business in the half is not more than was to be expected while the outlook remained uncertain.

But while the pace of wage rises is likely to work in Currys' favour this half, the real improvement looks unlikely to develop until next year when general optimism about the economy should be rising. If the market has been a little too early to anticipate the trend, both Comet and Dixons have been even better performers than Currys, although unlikely to outperform in the short term, now has the best potential of the three.

Mail order

As costs level out . . .

Mail order groups do not catch the upturn in retail sales quite as quickly as the stores sector. But even without this rapid gearing element the three pure mail-order companies have fully managed to hold their own against the rest of the retailers over the past couple of months.

With precious little volume growth in the 28 weeks to the end of August—only 3 per cent in the overall 19 per cent volume rise to £77.6m—the key to the 22.3 per cent gain in Freemans pre-tax profits to £5.52m has been the slow-down in cost increases, which have helped trading margins improve almost half point to 7.6 per cent.

In part this has resulted from Freemans' deliberate policy a year ago to cut out unprofitable agents and tighten up financing of debtors. So unlike Littlewoods, for example, Freemans has not been keen to chase volume at the expense of profits.

For the rest, March and July wage awards have raised labour costs by not much more than 5 per cent against almost double that figure a year ago and printing and distribution costs, too, have dropped from last year's high levels.

But after more than doubling since their low of a year ago when high interest rates cast a shadow over the whole sector, the scope in the shares now lies in what they can produce in 1978-79 since any stimulus to the economy will come too late to affect the second-half. For its part, Freemans is unusually confident about next year and with few cost pressures sales gains of 15 per cent could easily be translated into profits gains of double that.

For the moment, however, Freemans should make £12.6m this year putting the shares on a prospective p/e ratio of around 12 at 318p, up 6p yesterday. Freemans is now boosting its agents and given the streamlined warehouse system is intrinsically better placed to handle any upturn than Gratian for instance.

James Dundas Hamilton, chairman of the Committee of the Stock Exchange

clearing members now believe that they are in a position to start the education of market to the ways of traded options and interest option minded brokers who might be interested in taking a stake in LOCH. DIT's offshoot, ICCE, seems a natural participant. It clearly and guarantees commodity futures contracts for its members such is the size of the amounts it does, its capital was raised five-fold last to £12.5m.

Meanwhile the seemingly slow progress of a traded option market's introduction is two further points. First, the absence of Option Committee members on recent fact finding trip to the United States suggests that the Securities Exchange Commissions called a halt to the roll of traded options simply because it lost the thread of its development, failing to watch if London is ill-prepared to deal with it.

Second, with relevance to the debate now way about London's current jobbing system, the scrutiny of LOCH's proposals assumes a determination to avoid capacity.

Currys profits slipped from £3.7m to £2.8m in the half-year to July despite a rise of £82,200,000 from provisions for its trading against £259,000 in the preceding half. But the 12p fall in the price to 200p had more to do with the appointing comments about trading in the second half.

The market is looking for growing profits in consumer groups as the cumulative effects of tax rebates, mortgage interest rate

slow road back in partworks

shall Cavendish is now two years into a programme for spreading its profits base a wider area than the partwork publishing which was the inspiration at the company's birth 10 years ago.

artwork publishing, selling magazines so that they form over a period into complete encyclopaedia proved a money-maker for the company for its first five years and culminated in profits of £3.7m in 1972, the year of its flotation.

Its profits have never reached that level, so Marshall, though continuing to work partworks as a growth area, is diversifying into more traditional book and magazine publishing.

An underlying stability in the cash flow is provided by a continuous contribution from ideas working themselves through sign markets and into new editions. But a difficult business to forecast and has combined with the fact that shall has always been regarded as a niche

asset company which have made the shares unattractive to institutional investors in the past.

Its profits performance has not helped either, and the latest figure of £1.2m pretax, just marginally up on the interim last year, holds out little hope of the company returning to its 1972 peak even though results so far have been depressed by a considerable amount of launch spending.

Recently, there have been signs of the institutions, overcoming their misgivings. The placing of the 11.7 per cent stake held by the British Printing Corporation went smoothly in April and another 500,000 shares from the Gresham Trust's 16 per cent holding were lapped up eagerly last year.

The shares at 52p, down 1p yesterday, compared with the flotation price in 1972 of 112p are not unattractive on income grounds with a yield of 11.6 per cent, and could be helped by any pickup in consumer spending.

Business Diary: Morrell's special offer • Whither CBI?

de Morrell, who some say is the first Englishman to be chairman of the board of one of the United States top 500 companies, may now be set to become the first to give an American firm to the English.

Morrell has acquired the former family firm, John Morrell Company, from its present owners, United Brands Inc, for an undisclosed sum, and has in the ordinary sense to act for the benefit of the 600 staff.

The firm, which cans vegetables, preserves, and dog food, headquarters in Liverpool factories in Lancashire in the 1920's it became the subject of its own offspring in the Chicago-based concern. John Morrell went public in 1969 when they were taken over by United Brands.

Claude Morrell, who is now 83, lives in a Merseyside nursing home. His wife died last year and they had no children.

What price the emergence of a Confederation of British Business? None, he said.

This would seem to be the implication of the broadening of the membership of the CBI since John Methven succeeded Sir Campbell Adamson last year.

The confederation at one time represented manufacturing industry, but a number of retail firms like Marks & Spencer have followed insurance firms into the fold.

Next month, moreover, the CBI is to hold its first national conference, something of which is not a company but a Lord Mayor of the City of London.

Turnover this year will be £17m, although the profit ratio is likely to be less favourable, mainly because of weather problems.

The company will come to the employees with the financial backing of two institutions: Industrial and Commercial Finance Corporation and Midland Industrial Investors.

They are each to subscribe £400,000 for preference shares and to provide £350,000 as a nine-year loan with a repayment "holiday" for the first four years. First National Bank of Chicago and Barclays Bank will continue past support with overdraft facilities.

Stead said that no change in management was seen apart from the arrival on the board of IFCF and MTV directors, and, for the time being, no worker directors.

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The latest new issue from stockbrokers Rowe Pitman is not a company but a Lord Mayor of the City of London.

He wanted to get out of the business, Stead said, something of which few of its continental counterparts can boast. Modelled on

the latest new issue from stockbrokers Rowe Pitman is not a company but a Lord Mayor of the City of London.

The latest new issue from stockbrokers Rowe Pitman is not a company but a Lord Mayor of the City of London.

THE TIMES TUESDAY OCTOBER 4 1977

George Copeman on the background to the Government's paper on worker shareholdings

When everybody gains from sharing

During this period of twilight government, when the traditional colours of the parties are not too obvious, we may see one or two pieces of legislation which are drafted with better-than-average skill. If this happens, it will be in areas where the Civil Service has been quietly building up its expertise, with little or no "aggro" on the day-to-day political battle.

A case in point is profit-sharing and employee share ownership. Mr David Steel, MP, revealed at the Liberal Conference last week that he had been promised by the Chancellor of the Exchequer a consultative document on this subject, now being prepared by the Treasury with a view to introducing legislation in next year's spring Budget.

One might ask, but why legislate? Surely it has always been possible for companies to pay some of their profits to employees and to have this money allowable as a cost for corporation tax purposes? Yes, it has, but worldwide experience of cash profit-sharing has not been very rewarding.

As a consequence, in the United States, only 2.3 per cent of the total of over 200,000 profit-sharing schemes involve cash only, another 17.5 per cent involve cash and shares and the other 80.2 per cent involve the issue of shares only to employees.

When shares are issued, there is the problem of the after-tax value in that new shares are immediately saleable. ICI experience in this respect has been better than is generally supposed. Seventeen years after the company introduced their employee share scheme in 1954, a census of the share register revealed that 37 per cent of all the shares issued to employees were still in the same hands.

Nevertheless, in the last 23 years few companies have been able to do a full imitation of the ICI scheme. Barclays Bank and Lucas Industries have issued shares to managers and Marks & Spencer are planning to issue them to long service employees.

But the crucial test in any company is this: If last year's profits were shared with all the employees who were here to help make them, and if the

consultative document arises from a Liberal pact with a

Eric Wigham

Do firms get the labour relations which they deserve?

It has often been said that "managers get the kind of labour relations they deserve". It is commonly assumed, as it was in the Donovan commission's report nearly a decade ago, that companies with effective and orderly collective bargaining will have better industrial relations than companies without, that the formalization of industrial relations procedures will lead to better management-employer understanding and that the division of facilities for shop stewards will help to improve industrial relations.

Doubts are thrown on all these propositions as a result of work in the field recorded in a new book* by Professor H. A. Turner in collaboration with two colleagues at Cambridge University. One, Mr Geoffrey Roberts, has since gone to the Local Authorities Conditions of Service Advisory Board and the other, Mr David Roberts, to the Roffey Park Management College at Horsham.

Professor Turner has never been one to accept popular assumptions unquestioningly. It was he, it may be remembered, who produced a paper in 1963 challenging the general belief that Britain was particularly strike-prone. The thesis that managements get the kind of labour relations they deserve is peremptorily dismissed. This says, in effect, that "good" managements get "good" industrial relations and approximate to a proposed in ethics (that virtue is always rewarded in this world) which would, in the light of other

research, appear theoretically naive.

They incidentally point out that in recent years the most strike-prone industries have been comparatively highly paid.

However, they considered it possible to test the doctrine that specialist provision and expenditure for labour relations pays off in significant improvement in performance and other aspects of the Donovan analysis.

As a result of their attempt to apply tests, they come to the conclusion that there is a systematic relation between strike incidence in firms and their managerial practice, but that few of the conventional prescriptions for industrial peace are supported by the evidence.

The thesis that the virtue of

Surely the issue of shares to employees is a dilution of the equity? If the issues are kept below the 'equilibrium point' all the participants gain. If exceeded there is dilution.

Labour Government, possibly the best tax proposals on share schemes are contained in a Conservative Party consultative document published last March.

This built on the experience of the Habitat employee share scheme. In July 1976, Habitat introduced a deferred profit-sharing scheme which had been the subject of much new thinking and which enabled the Inland Revenue to develop tax concepts that are widespread abroad through relatively new to Britain.

Basic to the system is the idea that a company can set aside profits on behalf of employees and thereby claim corporation tax relief, but the money is invested in shares of the company so that the employee does not obtain immediate benefit. In the eyes of the Revenue the employee is not liable to pay income tax until he actually obtains "indefeasible right" to the shares, which may be some years later.

What the Conservative "green paper" did was to carry on from the work of Habitat, Bulmer and other companies which have developed deferred profit-sharing schemes. It took up the idea that there ought to be a tapered tax for deferred income invested in shares. The longer an employee held the shares, the lower the rate of

tax paid when he sold. There would of course have to be an upper limit to the value of shares on which an individual could claim this concession.

The enthusiastic view of the green paper was that a taper might reduce to zero after five years, as in France and Germany. This is probably too drastic. What Britain needs is to improve on the ICI experience of employee shareholding, not to smother it with over-indulgence.

If the future basic income tax rate in Britain is likely to be around 30 per cent, I would want to see a tax taper which imposed full income tax liability when an employee sold shares within two years of issue and which then fell to 20 per cent.

If a modest tax taper proved to be inadequate, some future Chancellor could steep it, but one ought to start modestly.

Over three-quarters of the working population are employed in the market sector and we depend on them for the bulk of our home supplies plus our export income. A tax taper which enabled them to share in the profits when their companies were successful and which at the same time made them shareholders, could provide a needed incentive to extra effort.

This is not easy to prove, though it is common sense. An admittedly limited American study has shown that over an 18-year period a sample of companies with deferred profit-sharing schemes were outstandingly more successful than a similar sample which did not have such schemes.

If employees really want shares, why do they not save up and buy them? Personal saving out of take-home pay is not in fact a normal way of acquiring shares, except when someone starts a new business. As my article in these columns on August 26, 1976 showed ("Share ownership and the influence of parsimony"), in 10 years 1965-74, some 52.5 per cent of new capital formation took place inside existing busi-

nesses, through the reinvestment of profits.

Another 22.9 per cent occurred in central and local government, also 22.4 per cent took place through pension funds, life insurance policies, mortgage and hire-purchase repayments.

The non-profit bodies accounted for 1.1 per cent and a figure of 1.1 per cent remains for all net personal saving, by which I mean genuine self-sacrifice. It is clear that unless there are employee share schemes, the distribution of share ownership is likely to remain extremely narrow.

Surely the issue of shares to employees is a dilution of the equity? This depends on the size of the issue. The basic mathematics of employee shareholding was done by a German economist named Thunen in the last century. What the modern world has been able to learn from Thunen and has been demonstrated by American practice is that there is an equilibrium point in employee shareholding, the issues are kept below this point the shareholders and the employees both gain.

If the equilibrium point is exceeded, there is dilution. What about those who do not work in the market sector? Why should the marketers have a special tax concession? One advantage of using a very modest tax taper is that those who cannot benefit have less objection. The non-marketers already have better pensions and more secure jobs. It is a matter of "horses for courses".

Finally, it may be said that the "Lab-Lib" consultative document will be very timely in view of the Department of Employment's work in approving profit-sharing schemes, as one form of self-financing productivity deal.

Those who are engaged in devising schemes of this kind inevitably find that there is a limit to the cash which employees can take out of the business without being in danger of eating the "seedcorn" needed for tomorrow's harvest. One can have a slightly bigger share, provided that the extra is taken in seedcorn and is planted, not eaten.

The author is a management consultant and a deputy chairman of the Wider Share Ownership Council.



Workers exercise their voting rights: "Formal provision for employee communications favours industrial peace."

whether the chicken or the egg came first. For instance, were undertakings strike-prone because they had a lot of labour relations specialists or did they have a lot of labour relations specialists because they were strike-prone?

Moreover, the incidence of strikes is affected by many other factors than management characteristics such as the nature of the work, the history and traditions of the industry or location, the impact of dominant personalities on either side, the trade union structure, and the varying external impact of employer organizations or trade union structures or simply by size.

The limitation of such a small sample is illustrated by the effects of size. Comprehensive statistics for manufacturing, published by the Department of Employment last year, showed quite clearly that the larger the plant the greater the incidence of strikes, at least up to the level of those with 1,000 or more employees.

But while none of the book's conclusions can be regarded as more than tentative, it is an interesting adventure in an uncharted field and could usefully be followed by inquiries



STEPPING STONES

PUBLISHER REQUIRES
SALES TRAINEE

Cambridge University Press requires a Trainee for all sales aspects of the business. The successful candidate will be expected to share in the administration of the business and will be required to represent the work of representatives in the U.K. Possibility of advancement and promotion to full management responsibility.

The London-based departments of the Press will move to Cambridge in the near future.

Candidates must be over 21, and educated to at least 'A' level.

Starting salary £2,650 per annum.

For application form please telephone:

THE PRESS OFFICE, CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY PRESS,
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NON-SECRETARIAL

MILL HILL SCHOOL
Requires

A QUALIFIED SRN

to be in charge of the Sanatorium to work in close touch with the School Doctor and to take further responsibility (to be discussed).

This is an important appointment and will command an excellent salary. Site accommodation will be available and holidays will be generous.

Mill Hill is a school of 500 pupils (approximately 300 boarders and 200 day pupils).

Applications in writing stating age, qualifications and previous posts held, with names of 2 referees, should be sent to the Headmaster, Mill Hill School, The Ridgeway, London, N.W.7. Envelopes to be marked "Medical Confidential".

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P.R. £3,500

Assistants, please for this easy going M.D. of a small publishing firm. You need all your sec skills plus a good sense of humour and a top level client contact. Must be able to handle the office admin. If you've got the guts go for it. An office bonus. Please phone Maggie Bowen.

71 New Bond Street, London W1
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Staff Consultants

FRENCH—If you have some experience or are an exceptional typist, we may just pay you £2,500 per annum. Write to Personnel Dept., Recruitment Planning Limited, 01-303 9711.

NON-SECRETARIAL

PUBLIC RELATIONS
MAYFAIR ESTATE
AGENTS

We are looking primarily for an assistant in our management department to deal with the public. This person appointed would also be involved in organizing our advertising.

Experience preferred but not essential. Must be able to type own correspondence.

Age 28+, Salary £3,500+.

Contact: Mrs. Peppiatt
39863

GOOD ORGANISER WITH
SOME FRENCH OR
GERMAN TO £4,000

Fine openings with many varied responsibilities at well-known publishing firm for a well-educated, experienced Secretary able to organize high-level meetings, international travel and compose correspondence in French or German as an asset. Miss Linda Finch, E.C.L., 606 6204.

RECEPTIONIST

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Superior position in Health and Beauty organization for someone who can demonstrate some ability to deal effectively with important clients. Shift hours. Male and female applicants welcome. Pleasant working conditions. Employment Bureau, 569 0091. Employment Service.

RECEPTIONIST

For leading char-jewelry POP RECORD CO.

Must be sensible and helpful, able to cope with ultra-modern Reception desk equipment.

PATIFIENDERS, £600-£1,200

Self Employed, 322 Oxford Circus, Tube.

SMART PERSONAL
ASSISTANT

required. 22/30, for Antique

and Jewelry shop in West End. Experience not essential.

Telephone: 629 0303

NUMEROUS PUBLISHING ASSISTANTS

required with all types of experience, including preparation of advertisements, £3,300 plus five weeks holiday. Tel. 01-588 1254. Weston Staff Consultants Ltd.

WE NEED YOU! Small but growing fashion house management team. We require office staff experienced and potential—Nathan Wilson & Co., 1146. Agents of Hampstead, 704 1146.

YOUNG AND SUCCESSFUL

company needs someone to help with the running of its new showroom in Kings Road. Some prior personnel, salary negotiable. Tel. 01-588 2167 or 701 3036.

LOVINGLY THINGS? Admire

our extensive Sales Counter. For an experienced Sales Counter, apply direct. Tel. 01-588 5901.

SALARIED CLERK

£2,500-£3,000. Full time book-keeping, accounts, etc. Tel. 01-588 5644. W.C.B. Tel. 01-588 5644.

RECEPTIONIST / TELEPHONIST

required by small family-run Market Research Company. Good telephone manner and good accuracy. Good College Standard required. Tel. 01-588 2404. 2 weeks' holiday.

COTSWOLD TOWN CENTRE Hotel receptionist required. The job largely depends on finding visitors hard-working, friendly and helpful. In all areas of the hotel operation. Tel. 01-588 2423.

PERSONNEL ASSISTANT

If you possess a natural management ability and like to work in a dynamic environment, then this is the job for you. Tel. 01-588 2423.

HARLEY STREET

required a highly trained personal assistant to handle all aspects of office work. Tel. 01-588 5644.

RECEPTIONIST / TELEPHONIST

required by small family-run Market Research Company. Good telephone manner and good accuracy. Good College Standard required. Tel. 01-588 2404. 2 weeks' holiday.

COLLEGE LEAVEN SECRETARIES

required by small family-run Market Research Company. Good College Standard required. Tel. 01-588 2404. 2 weeks' holiday.

CLASSICAL MUSICIANS

Management Agency, Knightsbridge, SW3. Tel. 01-588 5644.

DOCUMENTARY FOR PRODUCTION

required shorthand Secretary, W1. Tel. 01-588 5644.

HARLEY STREET

requires experienced and conscientious office manager. Tel. 01-588 5644.

INDUSTRIAL LABOUR

required a highly trained personal assistant to handle all aspects of office work. Tel. 01-588 5644.

MORE APPOINTMENTS

ON PAGES 8 AND 25

SECRETARIAL

PART-TIME
SECRETARY

Our Client is a Personnel Consultant in W.1, wanting a good part-time Secretary. The individual must be capable of dealing with telephone calls, writing reports, contracts to make and keep, and general office work.

Some evenings and weekends are required. The hours amount to 2 days a week probably.

For initial interview, please ring 01-588 5678.

GORDON YATES LTD.

32 Old Bond St., London W1.

I'VE BEEN PROMOTED

as Director of Public Relations for a company which requires an experienced typist, with a good degree of personal responsibility.

£2,000 plus hours and £1,000 weekly.

For appointment or further details, ring 01-362 4516.

PERSONAL ASSISTANT
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Looking for something different? Management department of a large Surveyors firm based in London. Unusually, no experience required. Knowledge of computer management useful but not essential. Salary negotiable. If you're interested, ring now on 01-362 4511, and ask for Mrs. Baker.

PUBLISHING

£2,200

Literate P.A./Sec. with very good skills for M.D. of small, prestigious Publishing House.

JAYGAR CAREERS

730 5148

SKI SUPERTRAVEL

22 Hatton Place, London SW1

Tel. 01-588 5611

NEWLY CREATED
POST IN PENSIONS

interesting opening for a fully-qualified and above all numerate and computer-literate individual with a desire to work at a North American claim but there is doubt how it will be treated. The shares eased to 141p.

THE INNS OF COURT
SCHOOL OF LAW

The Head of Law School seeks a full-time secretary, any experience in law office or legal environment, Computer and word processing, and a good degree of personal responsibility.

£1,000 per annum, plus £24,100 L.V.S. generous holiday.

Ring 01-588 4665 for appointment.

PART-TIME VACANCIES

PEOPLE

Wanting to help people suited to their talents and personality come straight to us. Many opportunities exist throughout the year, everyone knows it's the best place to do it. Call for a free booklet.

JOYCE GUINNESS BUREAU

21 BROMPTON ARCADE

KNIGHTSBRIDGE, SW3

Brompton Arcade is a few steps from the Victoria Station.

Telephone 01-588 5611.

SECRETARY,

SHORTHAND/AUDIO
TYPIST

required for constant and at short notice.

Responsible. Responsible for reports and personal records.

On scale £1,750-£2,125 per annum.

Very experienced, with references.

Please write: ECCLY COURSES LTD., 1000 Regent St., London NW1.

THE INSTITUTION OF CRAFTSMEN.

START EXPLORING

IN ST. JAMES'S!

Facilities for holding type and other printing equipment with a level of expertise.

Particulars of the course.

KNIGHTSBRIDGE, SW3

Telephone 01-588 5602.

URGENT

Secretaries-shorthand typists bilingual-French

Shorthand typists bilingual-English-French

Typists-Telex operators bilingual-English-French

Very experienced, with references.

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THE INSTITUTION OF CRAFTSMEN.

CHISLEHURST

Paper-Board Agent required

to help to operate a P.A. to

the paper-board industry.

Required for the continuing

position of office manager.

Salary by arrangement.

Telephone 01-588 5602.

PR PROSPECTS

A dynamic executive of a

large company.

Particulars of the post

available.

Telephone 01-588 5602.

LOVE TO ORGANISE?

£2,500 NEG.

This is a well-organized Secretary.

A personal rapport with his employer is essential.

These positions involve a great deal of responsibility.

The Secretary should enjoy working with the public.

Skills: telephone, shorthand, etc.

Address: Mrs. Peppiatt

01-588 5602.

SEC/P.A.

S.W.1 TO £4,000.

The Principal director of a

reputable firm.

Some experience in

secretarial work.

Address: Mrs. Peppiatt

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SECRETARIES FOR ARCHITECTS.

John Foord

plant and machinery valuers

plant and machinery valuers

Stock Exchange Prices

Weaker at the close

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Eegan, Oct 3. Dealings End, Oct 14. § Contango Day, Oct 17. Settlement Day, Oct 25

§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days

John Foord chartered surveyors

chartered surveyors



To place an advertisement in any of these categories, tel.

PRIVATE ADVERTISERS ONLY

01-278 3311

APPOINTMENTS

01-278 9231

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01-278 9351

MANCHESTER OFFICE

061-834 1234

Queries in connexion with advertisements that have appeared, other than cancellations or alterations, tel.:

Classified Queries Dept.

01-837 1234, Ext. 7180

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ces

Business to Business

Collectors and Dealers

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Situations

Editorial and Personal

Entertainments

Financial

Floral Arrangements

Legal Notices

Motor Cars

Properties

Rentals

Salerooms and Antiques

Specimens and Non-

Specimens and Applications

Nov. No. responses should be addressed to:

The Times,

New Printing House Square,

London WC1X 8EE

Deadline for cancellation and alterations to be excepted for general advertisements is 10 days before the day of publication.

For "Mandy's" case history see page 22.

On all cancellations a stamp should be pasted on the advertisement. On any subsequent queries regarding the cancellation stamp Number must be quoted.

PLEASE CHECK YOUR AD. We make every effort to avoid errors in advertisements. Each one is carefully checked and proof read. When thousands of advertisements are handled each day mistakes do occur and we ask therefore that you check your ad and, if you spot an error, report it to the Classified Queries department immediately by telephoning 01-837 1234 (Ext. 7180). We regret that we cannot be responsible for more than that one day's incorrect insertion if you do not

"A friend length at all times, and a brother is born for adversity." — Proverbs 17: 17.

BIRTHS

ALLEN—On 25th September, at B.M.H., Ilford, to Susan (nee Theobald) and Major J. Allen, a daughter (Frances Jane), née Linda and Philip—daughters.

BEARD—On September 20th, at Cheltenham, to Alexander (nées Linda and Philip)—daughters.

BEARD—On September 30th, at Cheltenham, to Peter and Sophie Kemp and Ralph—daughter (Emma Jane) a sister.

BERRY—On October 3rd, at St. Mary's Hospital, London, to Lorraine (née Holland) and Peter (nées Linda and Philip)—a son (Charles Richard).

COK—On September 27th, to Carol and Michael (nées and mrs. Margaret Eileen)—a daughter (Katherine).

EVANS—On September 30th, at B.M.H., Ilford, to Linda and Bruce—daughters (Juliette and Emma).

EVANS—On September 30th, at St. Teresa's, Wimborne, Dorset, to Linda and Peter (nées and mrs. John Edward)—a son (Edward).

FISHER—On September 25th, in London, to Roger and Anne (née Bryant)—a son (Roger).

FRISBIE—On October 1st, at the Linda Wing, St. Mary's, Paddington, to Michael and Linda—daughters (Sarah and Helen).

HANSON—On September 25th, to Mark and Myrtle (nee Green) from John and Alexander Rayman—Vivian Hanson Hospital.

HEMMINGS—On September 29th, at St. Mary's Hospital, London, to David and Prue (nées Edward)—a brother for George.

IN NEED OF RE-BIRTH?

If so, we can help you.

Fly with us for a weekend in Tuscany, birth place of the Renaissance from 4th to 7th November.

You will stay at an excellent hotel in the heart of Florence and eat at some of the best restaurants.

We'll show you that magnificent city and its rich museums, the splendour of Sienna and the beautiful Chianti country.

So, if you want to get away from it all for a weekend of the very best of everything in Italy, then take advantage of this unique offer for a fully inclusive £150.00.

Please write for details to Selfridges Travel.

Selfridges

Oxford Street,

London W1A 1AB or

simply telephone 01-6294702

Solution of Fuzzo No. 14,722

5 Composed from units based at Edinburgh (5).

6 A snicker for housework (6).

7 That of Holmes' 18 was brought to book (5-4).

8 Drags a Hebrew word up from the Psalms (5).

14 It's the pill, so to speak (6).

16 Where to change timid mares (less one), if not horses (9).

17 One who comes to the aid of the most worthy debtor? (5).

18 Whic rules OK? None but his (5).

20 Drinks soundly (6).

22 Drunks ready for casts (4).

23 Odd if this street were paved with gold (5).

25 Sound of trumpets heard by Orwell (5).

ACROSS

1 Funny old king in charge, name cipher in the country (5).

3 Bark from this tree? (7).

10 Cedre liberal amendment to a sound measure (7).

11 They run out in time (5).

12 No solution of their com- (5).

13 Prejudiced, calling this game a walk-over? (3-5).

15 Handi piece (4).

19 Catch a glimpse of the turbulent Spay (4).

20 Got a lot of bed, no won- (5).

22 Support for the roof sent OEMS? (5-4).

24 Path round river section (5).

25 Count me in, need somethin' (5).

27 Kriegspiel?—or Cowboys and Indians? (3, 4).

28 Swindles, putting pence on burns? (5).

29 Garden plant put rhym in difficulty (9).

DOWN

1 One old set repaired and made attractive (9).

2 Philistines, no tribesman (5).

3 Arch if peevish wife? (5-3).

4 Grandfather as a case worker of long standing? (3-5).

BIRTHS

JOHNS—On September 2nd, to Peter (nées Theodore Owen) a son (James) and a brother for Alfreda, Gulliford.

LAWBRIDGE—On September 30th, to Linda (née Cornish) and Paul (nées Victoria) a daughter, Charlotte's Hospital, to Sarah (née James) and Christopher—3 daughters.

MARSHAM—On September 28th, to John (nées Jones) and Barbara (nées Louie) a son (Alexander) and a daughter for Alexander Louie.

MOORE—On September 29th, to Alan (nées Moore) a daughter, Diana (née Proctor) and David—2 sons (James and Michael).

PEERS—On September 29th, to Linda (née Peers) and Michael (nées Hocken) a son (Peter).

POOLEY—On October 1st, to Linda (née Pooley) and John (nées Pooley) a son (John) and a daughter, Linda (née Pooley).

ROBERTSON—On October 1st, to Gordon (née Robertson) and David (nées Robertson) a son (Gordon).

SCOTT—On September 29th, to Linda (née Scott) and Alan (nées Scott) a son (Alan) and a daughter, Linda (née Scott).

THOMAS—On October 1st, to Linda (née Thomas) and Michael (nées Thomas) a son (Michael).

WILSON—On September 29th, to Linda (née Wilson) and Michael (nées Wilson) a son (Michael).

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